FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 NOVEMBER 1986

Israel

Statement on Iran Deal — Responding to U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese's disclosures about Israeli involvement in the sale of U.S. weapons to Iran, an official statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio acknowledged that Israel "helped in transferring defensive weapons and spare parts from the United States to Iran at the request of the United States," but added that Iran's payment was made through a Swiss bank "without passing through Israel." The statement expressed surprise that money from the deal was diverted to the Nicaraguan "contra" movement, adding that Israel has nothing to do with this issue, knows nothing about it, and "would not agree to serve as a funnel of this sort." The Israeli statement was issued after a lengthy meeting between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, the radio said, noting that Meese's disclosures apparently "caught Jerusalem by surprise." Shamir had earlier told Jerusalem television that "it is not our policy to export weapons to Iran in particular," but "sometimes there can be exceptions" to this rule. He stressed that there are "no secret ties" with Iran.

Relations With Egypt — During an official visit to Egypt, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal informed President Husni Mubarak that Israel's commitment to join an international peace conference is still valid, IDF radio reported. Shahal told reporters that he had been empowered by Foreign Minister Peres to transmit a message in this vein to Mubarak. A related *Hadashot* report stated that the message was not coordinated with Prime Minister Shamir, who may seek clarifications on its content.

East Jerusalem — A call by the mufti of Jerusalem for the posting of a UN force in East Jerusalem to protect Arab residents was dismissed by Shamir, who said that recent incidents in the city were perpetrated by fringe groups, Jerusalem radio reported. Arab residents have also demanded the removal of the Shuvu Banim Yeshiva from the Muslim quarter, the radio noted.

Attack on UAE Facility; Iran-Iraq War

A UAE offshore oil platform at Abu al-Bukhush suffered "extensive damage" in an air strike 25 November, according to a UAE statement read over Dubayy radio. The statement noted that 5 people were killed and 24 wounded in the "vicious aggression" by "foreign aircraft." An IRNA report blamed the strike on Iraq. At an emergency session the following day, the UAE Council of Ministers warned that the attack contributes to the "escalating dangers" against the region and endangers the interests and security of peace-loving states, Dubayy radio reported. The UAE will continue efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, the cabinet said, but it reserves the right to take necessary measures to protect itself.

Meanwhile, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes hit Iranian oil facilities on Larak Island in the Strait of Hormuz 25 November. INA later noted a Lloyds report that three oil tankers were hit near the island. A military spokesman cited by the radio also announced an air strike on a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast, and Nicosia radio subsequently disclosed that a Cypriot tanker was hit in the central Gulf while sailing in Iranian waters. In a cable to President Saddam Husayn broadcast by Baghdad radio, the Iraqi Air Force commander declared that the Larak raid was part of a "new plan" to make "spectacular" air strikes on Iran's "military and economic mainstays." Another Iraqi communique carried on Voice of the Masses radio acknowledged the loss of a plane in attacks on military targets in Dezful and Andimeshk while IRNA reported that 26 November was declared a day of mourning for 30 civilians killed in Iraq's raids on the two cities.

An Iraqi military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio subsequently announced that 48 civilians were killed and 52 wounded when an Iranian missile hit a heavily populated area in Baghdad. Tehran radio announced that in further retaliation for Iraq's "criminal acts," a missile was fired on an "information and security center" in Baghdad. Military statements cited by IRNA said that Iranian warplanes bombarded the military airport at Irbil 26 November and that antiaircraft fire in Bakhtaran downed a second Iraqi jet the previous day.

Lebanon

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported fierce clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Maghdushah area 26 November, noting that fighting between the two sides also continued along combat lines in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila areas of Beirut. The radio cited reports that 250 fighters from both sides were killed or wounded in the battle for Maghdushah the previous day. The radio said the Palestinians regained complete control of the town in the fighting 26 November, and Beirut radio broadcast an Amal Movement statement which acknowledged that the Palestinians had launched a major offensive in an attempt to take positions recaptured by Amal. Beirut radio claimed earlier that Amal completely recaptured the town 25 November and repulsed five Palestinian counterattacks. Hizballah gunmen participated alongside Amal in the recapture of Maghdushah, according to a Hizballah statement carried by the radio. In contrast, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the Palestinians remained in control of Maghdushah 25 November.

Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo disclosed that attempts to secure a Palestinian-Lebanese agreement in Damascus ended in failure, noting that a "stormy meeting" between Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) and Lebanese nationalist leaders concluded without results. A PFLP official cited by the radio accused Amal of obstructing a solution by insisting that it take immediate control of positions evacuated by the Palestinians, whereas the latter wanted such positions to be taken over by Mustafa Sa'd's Nasirite Popular Organization, a Sunni militia based in Sidon. Mustafa Sa'd criticized Amal in a statement reported by the radio, asserting that Amal's refusal to allow his men to take control of these positions "does not help solve the problem." In remarks cited by Beirut radio, Amal leader Nabih Birri indicated that Amal will only be willing to lift the siege on Al-Rashidiyah camp after the Palestinians have withdrawn to their camps in the Sidon area, allowing Amal to reoccupy the positions it held before the attack on Maghdushah.

In other contacts in Damascus, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam discussed the Lebanon situation during talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', IRNA noted. Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met with both PNSF and Lebanese leftist leaders in an attempt to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio stated. In Libya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a message from PFLP leader George Habash asking the Libyan leader to intervene immediately to stop the "unjust war" by the "Shi'ite despair gangs" against the Palestinian camps, according to the radio.

Egypt

A "high-ranking" Soviet economic delegation arrived in Cairo for a third round of talks on improving bilateral cooperation, MENA reported.

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Najibullah Press Conference on PDPA Plenum

LD252033 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1730 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Question and answer session with General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Najib at 22 November Kabul press conference — recorded]

[Text] [Kawun] Sediq Kawun, chief editor of the daily *Haqiqat-e Enqelab-e Sawr*. Comrade Najib, please explain the main questions discussed in the 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

[Najib] The main question discussed in this plenum was the state of implementation of the decisions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum based on the theses of the expansion of the social bases of the revolution. The Politburo believes it is necessary to bring under its control the performance of the decisions of that plenum, because the documents of the 16th plenum are of fundamental characteristics; in other words, I would like to emphasize that in our hands the documents of the 16th plenum are a reliable key to the solution of the Afghan questions.

[Kawian] Daud Kawian, chairman of the BIA. What has been achieved toward broadening the social bases of the people's sovereignty after the convocation of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum?

[Najib] It took me 1 hour to answer this question in the plenum. However, I would like to briefly state here that the party, the state, and the government, under the most difficult conditions of war, have performed specific constructive work. Elections to the local organs of state power and administration have been carried out. The first 5-year plan after the revolution has been approved and increases in the payment of teachers and other such things have been realized. Teachers are a reliable and honorable strata and are considered a credible bulwark in our society. When we say that the future belongs to the young, then it is the teacher who educates them.

However, as is usual in our party, we do not dwell on our achievements and gains although they are there; we concentrate on solving the unsolved questions. The unsolved questions are of more importance than those solved. We believe that in relying on the wisdom of the party and the support of the people's masses, we will be able to engage in the practical elimination of these problems.

[(Alayev)] (Sergey Alayev), TASS correspondent in Kabul. Please explain your work concerning the attraction of national capitalists and the growth of the economy.

[Najib] Various tasks are being carried out. The administrative organs of private investment have been strengthened; by that I mean the economic council. A new bill will soon be brought out in this regard. Esteemed Amanuddin Amin, who has been concentrating solely on this work, was appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Regular meetings between responsible party officials and the government with private investors have been organized and have achieved results. Among these results are some 70 applications of such investors, which constitute more than 1 billion afghani. We express thanks for those investors who support the people's revolutionary sovereignty not only in words, but in deeds.

[Correspondent] [Name indistinct] *Novosti* correspondent in Kabul. A lot has been published about national reconciliation. What is the truth about this matter?

[Najib] The truth of the matter is that the people of Afghanistan are tired of war. They demand peace and their demand has been transformed into the policy of the PDPA, because as the party belongs to the people, it makes every effort in searching for a way to put an end to the bloodshed and fratricide. In this regard, the Afghan leadership, in its struggle toward peace, is considering the utilization of a national compromise. We believe in the fact that eventually brothers with brothers and Afghans with Afghans will reach an accord. Mountain does not go to mountain, but man goes to man. As to what the mechanism of the national reconciliation will be, we will consult with our people, including the Loya Jerga, and report to them frankly.

[Rogh] Hamid Rogh, chief editor of the daily *Heywad*. What was the 20th plenum's assessment of elections to the local organs of state administration and power?

[Najib] Our assessment was positive. The first free and democratic elections are indicative of the oustanding victory of our party, revolutionary state, and popular sovereignty. The people have not only elected their representatives, but if we look into the facts, they have appointed their guidelines [as heard] too. These historical elections have been carried out. Let us, comrades, in order to give all-round authority to the peoples' representatives, turn the party and state into the true organs of action.

[Jahesh] Esma'il Jahesh, chief editor of *Dehqan* journal. What can you tell us about land reform?

[Najib] At the instruction of the Politburo and the Council of Ministers, the ministries are putting forward new proposals. In the very near future we will give you further and more detailed information in this regard through the press, radio, and television. One thing I can say is that work with the peasants will be the major and decisive direction of our party.

[Mahshur] Esma'il Mahshur from the daily *Anis*. Reconstruction on the national level is an important matter. However, a lot of emphasis has been given to reconstruction in the social organizations. What is the reason?

[Najib] The reason is that a lot of red tape exists in their work. The link of their leading organs with the localities is weak. To cite an example: In the course of the last year, 32 officials of the National Council of Women, or the previous DWOA, spent 160 days on visits, that is 5 days for each of them in 1 year. Enrollment in the DWOA became very difficult, as in a party, and in this way the mass character of the DWOA was forgotten. Today the National Council of Women has been created. We hope, counting on the first steps taken, that we will be able to transform this organization into a truly mass social organization. The Central Committee has embarked upon measures toward the intensification of help by the party organizations with the DYOA and the trade unions. You are aware that we will soon convene the second NFF [National Fatherland Front] congress. And serious changes will take place in their authorities, their aims and goals, and the method and form of their activity.

[Joya] Jawid Joya, chief editor of *Darafsh-e Jawanan* journal. In your speeches you speak more of the role of youths in the revolution. Why is that?

[Najib] I would like to expand upon your question a little more. In this regard it should be said how the role of the youth has been enhanced in the revolution. I believe this will be the best way to answer. You have realized correctly that after the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum our Politburo and the leadership, the party provincial committees, and the party organizations, pay more attention to the question of youth. I assess our youth in three categories. First, when observing live and searching youths, it reminds me of our struggling and courageous youth, including my own.Second, we are pleased with the way our youths are endeavoring for the success of the revolution and the defense of our homeland along its major front. And third, I see in the faces of today's youth a glittering and prosperous future of our beloved homeland, of our revolutionary, free, and proud Afghanistan. It is always the same; the first to join a revolutionary struggle and the ranks of revolution are the young. A social revolution has come about for the renewal and rejuvenation of the world.

The decision of the 20th plenum concerning the election of Comrade Mazdak as candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has been due to this fact. This fact indicates the great trust of the party in our youth. We clearly and openly say that we are pleased with our revolutionary youth.

[Fakhri] Jamal Fakhri, reporter of *Haqiqat-e Sarbaz* newspaper of the DRA Defense Ministry. What measures have been assessed by the plenum in connection with protection of the borders?

[Najib] A lot of work has been carried out in this regard, But it is not sufficient, and other serious measures will be taken. I assure you that the party, the Central Committee, and the DRA Council of Ministers are seriously engaged in handling these measures.

[Nasim] Nasim, from the [name indistinct] journal, publicity organ of the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs. Please explain what the situation is regarding the tribes?

[Najib] Effective work in the tribes and the effect of Jergas with them have produced results. Also the situation prevailing in this regard has had a positive influence in improving work. However, I will frankly say that there are some tribal leaders who want to keep their feet in two boats. The tribal issue is one of our serious tasks.

[Majid] Homayun Majid, chief editor of the *Kar* journal. The Politburo is engaged in taking serious measures toward ending corruption. Does the party have sufficient power in order to be able to end corruption?

[Najib] I should say that it has sufficient power. What is this power? This power exists in the serious backing of the party, the party ranks, and our people. The power of the people is sufficient power.

[Wasiq] Sayd Yaqub Wasiq, chairman of broadcasting, radio Afghanistan. Please explain the situation concerning criticism and self-criticism in the social organizations?

[Najib] The Central Committee is not very happy with the level of criticism in the party and its ranks; and with self-criticism, the situation becomes even worse. The only pleasing thing is that some manifestations of criticism and self-criticism are becoming evident in the Politburo, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and the Central Committee plenums. However, be sure that these manifestations and signs will eventually be transformed into a life-giving system of our party of the new era, the PDPA. Without criticism and self-criticism, a party dies. It should please us all that firstly, I am prepared to accept criticism. In this regard, comrades come with criticism which we consider in order to strive toward the elimination of shortcomings and defects.

[Correspondent] My name is [name indistinct] from the *Czechoslovak News Agency*, CTK. Comrade Najib, what was the reason for Comrade Babrak Karmal writing a letter asking to be released from party and government posts?

[Najib] I should tell you frankly that he himself wrote this request. The idea that Karmal was pressured into writing this request is simply stupid. No one put pressure on him, and no one could. When a person reaches a high rank, high courage is also needed. When a person leaves a high post, this too requires high courage. Comrade Karmal showed such character. He, of his own free will and from his heart, put forward his resignation. The heart of a true revolutionary remains always with his comrades and his party. We know the history of the east and the history of our society throughpast history.

Comrade Karmal was the 26th head of state since the time of Ahmad Shah, 1747. Remember how the predecessors of Comrade Karmal ended the term of their rule. Only five have resigned from power; the rest have either been assassinated or exiled. Comrade Karmal, as one of the esteemed and proud leaders of the DRA, in accordance with his own request, resigned and the party Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council have dealt with Comrade Karmal in a friendly, humanitarian, noble, and respected manner, indicative of the culture and advanced maturity of our party and people. This step taken by Comrade Babrak Karmal is considered by us as revolutionary richness and a great revolutionary gain. Comrade Babrak Karmal himself also attaches great value to the treatment the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council gave him. What has happened in the DRA is a credit to us before humanity. Let other Islamic and similar countries accord the same sort of respectful approach to their leaders who finish their work. Such examples have not been seen so far in such countries.

[Qabul] Mohammad Qabul, chief editor of *Kabul New Times*. Please state what rights Comrade Karmal will receive for his retirement?

[Najib] This question has personal aspects. I can only say that we have reached an accord with the Politburo that Comrade Karmal will receive a monthly pension of 30,000 afghani, as well as a house to live in free of charge. All comfortable living conditions have and are being created in the best manner. We could publish this in the press. This is also part of the reality of life. The truth should be complete and a part of it.

[Gordani] Enayat Gordani, chief editor of *Pamir* daily. I would like to ask two questions. One: How far has the work of the draft constitution been advanced? Second: Could you please speak further on the matter of criticism and self-criticism, which you mentioned previously?

[Najib] In connection with the Constitution, in essence, the preliminary work has been completed. A very important phase of the referendum among the people and the ratification of the Constitution in the Loya Jerga are before us. In reply to the second part of your question, we said [words indistinct] that criticism and self-criticism, provided they are constructive, will undoubtedly shorten the way toward implementing this task. [as heard] This path is very complicated; there are many problems and obstacles, [words indistinct]. However, your powerful hands should advance this with further firmness for the life and well-being of the party, your party, and the enhancement of its role. Those who came under criticism can be protected by individuals, but you who criticize are protected by the party and the people. I belive such protection is great and gigantic.

[Correspondent] The Western press is writing quite a lot about the withdrawal of the six USSR regiments to the effect that the Soviet regiments have not returned to their country but are being stationed on the borders with the DRA. What is the truth?

[Najib] Let us say that such a claim is meaningless and without value. Tens of people exist in the Central Committee and in the Ministry of Defense who were present at the ceremonies held on the occasion of the return of the Soviet regiments to the Soviet Union. In addition, official documents proving this fact also exist.

[Hamgar] Hamgar, chairman of the state committee of radio, television, and cinematography. Comrade Najib, can you please give your assessment of the 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum?

[Najib] First, we can state clearly that this plenum was an example of collective leadership. The plenum provides the most important grounds for the solution of the most important questions of the life of the party and state. For the first time we collectively assessed the decisions and reports of the previous plenums, particularly the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. We will continue to carry out such a task. The plenum helped us [words indistinct] and helped us to strengthen the process of the reconstruction of the party and political work, which is needed immediately. This plenum was approved with complete unanimity of opinion and unity of action by the Politburo and all the Central Committee.

[Correspondent] Reporter of the [name indistinct] daily. After so many jergas, what practical and specific assistance by the Pashtuns, who have been (?given) your support, and what role did it have toward solving questions concerning Afghanistan, and what other expectations do you have from them in this regard? [sentence as heard]

[Najib] Firstly, you know that we are subject to aggression and interference from abroad, beyond our borders, at the instigation and support of imperialism — that is, the United States, its NATO partners, and reaction of the region. If the borders of our country are shielded in a reliable manner, undoubtedly we will bring about peace and tranquility, the serious and fundamental demands of our people. Our Pashtun tribes have prepared themselves to shield our country's borders. They have organized tribal and militia units and they continue their duties in this area. Our Pashtun tribal people, in pursuing the historical traditions of the country, are engaging in convening jergas. They even sit with those in the opposition, work without any bias, and ask them to return to their fatherland, the revolutionary Afghanistan, or come down from the mountains and take part in the construction of a new, progressive, and developed Afghanistan. We consider these tribes to be a serious defending power of people's rule and one of the most fundamental bases for the social broadening of the revolution. Thank you comrades.

Plenum Resolution, Najibullah Closing Remarks

LD222130 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Resolution of the 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum on the process of implementing the decisions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum and the urgent tasks of party:

The period after the 16th plenum can be characterized as a period of activity by party and state bodies and social organizations to expand the social basis of the people's power, normalize the military and political situation, and encourage important economic transformation. The party's quantitative and qualitative growth has continued. The Armed Forces has increased in number. The political spirit and morale of soldiers and officers have been strengthened. The elections to the local organs of power have been successfully concluded. The DRA socioeconomic 5-year growth plan has been approved and is being implemented. The greatest event in the life of the party and country was the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum in which innovative decisions were made and a decisive policy was specified based on the enhancement of demands from cadres and innovation in all the spheres' social and political life. The 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum endorsed the importance of the tasks discussed in the 16th and subsequent plenums of the PDPA Central Committee. It made a basic assessment of the accomplished tasks and showed the ways for fundamental improvement of the work of all the party and state bodies.

The withdrawal of the six regiments of the Soviet military contingents to their country was a historical step toward the normalization of the situation in the region. This is an obvious manifestation of the efforts of the Soviet Union and the DRA toward a peaceful and political solution to the situation around Afghanistan, the consolidation of people's power, and the strength of the DRA Armed Forces.

The 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum approved:

1. The report of Comrade Najib on the implementation process of the 16th plenum's decisions and urgent party tasks, which were endorsed with complete unity of thoughts, should be put at the top of the list of practical party acvitity.

2. The Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat, the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers should be commissioned to enhance the forms of the revolutionary requirements and principles in order to maintain the full implementation of the 16th plenum's decisions of the PDPA Central Committee, taking into account the creative character of the 16th plenum. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo must inform the members of the Central Committee on the implementation of other plenums' decisions.

3. The party provincial, city, and village committees; the political bodies of Armed Forces; and social and state nationwide organizations must continue specific work to unconditionally implement the decisions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum and safeguard the further expansion of the social basis of the peoples' power in the country.

In his concluding speech, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib at the 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum said: The Politburo has every reason to express thanks for the warm support and unity of thought which full and candidate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Committee Auditing Department have given to the proposals presented to the 20th plenum. We also express our thanks to those party members in the top ranks who added to the value of the [words indistinct] with their views. Today, our most important task is productive work. [passage indistinct]

We should mobilize people to solve the urgent tasks of the revolution. History has made its choice. There is a saying that optimists invent the aircraft; pessimists, the parachute. Let us come and think about those peaks that we want to capture. A great task for the homeland in the peoples' interest has been placed before us. Among the most important issues are the issues of protecting the borders, working among the peasants, and promoting national reconciliation. If we increase our energy tenfold and go to our people with pure hearts and warm and loyal words, there is no doubt that our people will support the decisions of the 20th plenum as they have been supported in this hall at present. The party is stronger today than at any other time. Only the PDPA will bring peace and security to the people.

Forward toward [word indistinct] of 20th Plenum [words indistinct].

Najibullah, Dost Receive UN's Cordovez

LD232120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib met with UN Assistant Secretary General Diego Cordovez. Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost was present on the occasion.

Comrade Najib spoke in detail about the peaceful solution of the situations surrounding Afghanistan, the national gains of the April Revolution and their daily consolidation, the expansion of the social bases of the revolution, the process of national reconciliation, recent developments in the country and their logical link with matters relating to questions surrounding Afghanistan, and the DRA's stance in these respects.

Expressing support for the UN efforts toward reaching a peaceful solution of the situations surrounding Afghanistan and the role played by Diego Cordovez himself, Comrade Najib added that [words indistinct] has taken part with political will, truth, and necessary flexibility and will preserve this constructive participation in the future too.

Diego Cordovez then informed Comrade Najib about the process of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, particularly the results of his recent talks with the Pakistani authorities and the prospects for the Geneva talks. In the discussion he expressed gratitude for the cooperation of the Afghan side.

Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost held a meeting with the UN envoy, Diego Cordovez, yesterday and again this morning and talked about the process of talks in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan in order to find a solution to the situations surrounding Afghanistan. Diego Cordovez informed him about the results of his talks with Pakistani Government authorities in Islamabad. In return Shah Mohammad Dost reported on the DRA Government's stance on these issues.

Talks Continue 24 Nov

LD241724 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] This morning Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost, in continuig his meetings with Diego Cordovez, assistant and envoy of the UN secretary general, met with him for the third time. During the meeting, the sides discussed the process of the continuation of the Geneva talks between the DRA and Pakistan toward achieving a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan.

UN Envoy Ends Talks; Departs

LD251759 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] This morning Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met Diego Cordovez, assistant and representative of the UN secretary general, for the fourth time at the Foreign Ministry building. They discussed the continuation of talks between the DRA and Pakistan in order to achieve a political solution of the events around Afghanistan. They summed up the DRA's stand and once again specified the points incorporated in the stand. After the talks Diego Cordovez left for Islamabad.

At Kabul Airport, Diego Cordovez and the delegation accompanying him were seen off by Deputy Foreign Minister Sarwar Yuresh, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and Samendu Banerjee, head of the UN development program in Kabul.

Prior to departure for Islamabad, Diego Cordovez gave an interview to the BIA correspondent and said: I hope this is my last visit to the DRA pertaining to my mission in continuation of talks. I hope to visit Kabul again as a tourist or as a friend of the Afghan people. Diego Cordovez added: During my stay in Kabul I held constructive talks with the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, the foreign minister, and other Afghan friends. I believe I have achieved fundamental progress concerning some relevant issues of this mission. I am now going to Pakistan for talks and on Saturday I will return to the DRA.

Diego Cordovez, assistant and representative of the UN secretary general said: In continuation of talks in Geneva there are difficult issues and many problems. I hope both sides, the DRA and Pakistan, follow their continuous endeavor in order to reach a solution. I believe in talks; it is possible to solve any problem by talks and by political goodwill. On the basis of this hope we are continuing the talks.

Karmal 'Departure' Said 'Instigated' by Moscow

BK251336 Hong Kong AFP in English 1221 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 25 (AFP) — Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government has put off the appointment of a new head of state amid tight security in Kabul and the arrest of 25 supporters of ex-president Babrak Karmal, Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

Mr Karmal, who was replaced as general-secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party by Mr Najibullah seven months ago, resigned last Thursday as the country's president "for health reasons". Diplomats here believe Moscow instigated the final departure of Mr Karmal, who was installed when Soviet forces entered Afghanistan in December 1979 to oust a previous Marxist regime. The diplomats said Mr Karmal's resignation had been accompanied by tight security in Kabul. There had been an "unusual number of searches and indiscriminate nighttime small arms firing", while on Friday jets overflew Qargah, Kabul, and Paghman throughout the day "presumably as a demonstration of force".

Though Mr Karmal's departure provoked no apparent public reaction, reports said a bomb exploding outside the Education Ministry killed one person. Timed to coincide with a press conference by Mr Najibullah, it caused considerable anxiety and a delay in the start of the briefing.

Security forces arrested some 25 supporters of the outgoing leader before and after the 20th plenum's decision to accept his resignation was made public, the reports said. Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand told neutral diplomats in Kabul that the plenum's decision Thursday was "a vivid example of collective leadership" in Afghanistan. He also said that the party's ten theses, which gave a blueprint of an idealistic [as received] society in Afghanistan, "were not Karmal's initiative".

Mr Keshtmand said Muhammad Chamkani, a non-party member, would act as head of the Revolutionary Council for protocol purposes in his capacity as senior vice president, and would strive for the general reconciliation initiated by Mr Najibullah to unite the country's different ethnic groups and warring factions. The new president would be elected after a Grand Assembly (Loya Jirgah) of tribesmen and ethnic groups, to meet some time next month, approved the country's Constitution, Mr Keshtmand added.

The diplomats believed that the Parcham faction of the ruling party was currently split into four factions with varying influence, led by Mr Karmal, Mr Najibullah, Nur Ahmad Nur, and Mr Keshtmand.

In his efforts to broaden his base Mr Najibullah has put Khalq faction leader Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy in charge of Kabul's security, the diplomats said. They also predicted cabinet changes, including the appointment of Muhammad Rafi as defence minister, "perhaps as a reward for abandoning Mr Karmal".

Mr Najibullah is also bringing in more Pashtuns into the 15-member party Politburo, bringing their numbers up from five last year to 11 now. Party slogans are now in Pushto rather than the Farsi used in the Karmal era, the diplomats said. The diplomats noted, however, that Moscow had apparently decided not to dump Mr Karmal completely. Mr Najibullah himself said in his press conference that the ex-president was the first of six previous Afghan leaders not to be killed or exiled.

Meanwhile, diplomats said, fighting was continuing in Qandahar between Afghan and Soviet forces on one side and mujahidin rebels on the other. Two planes reportedly arrived in Kabul recently with 40 dead from the fighting. A senior Afghan commander's body was also flown to Kabul and more troops have been sent to Afghanistan's second largest city, they said. The reports added that in the first two weeks of November the mujahidin had shot down 17 enemy aircraft throughout the country, but gave no details. The increase in the number of planes downed follows reports that the mujahidin have acquired U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Karachi Reports Karmal Supporters Arrested

BK260823 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have destroyed several tanks and army vehicles of the soviet-Kabul troops at Nazian, Showlgar Kalay, and Darababa areas in the Nangarhar Province. They are reported to have hit a Soviet helicopter on the 19th of this month when it was landing at Miankhel Battalion headquarters killing a group of Soviet officers along with their commander.

Meanwhile, several supporters of the deposed leader of the Kabul regime, Mr Babrak Karmal, have been arrested following widespread house searches in several parts of Kabul.

Casualties Reported From Rebel Missiles

LD231524 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] On the eve of their complete defeat, the counterrevolutionaries once again engaged in bloody crimes against our innocent compatriots. By firing surface-to-surface missiles at residential areas in Arghandab District, Qandahar Province and Dam village, Asadabad City, Konar Province, these criminals brought mourning to a number of our compatriots.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Qandahar Province that as a result of a missile attack by the rebels at Arghandab District, three of our innocent compatriots including a child were martyred. Also the Baba Wali Saheb shrine has suffered damage due to a rocket hit. A house has also been burned.

According to the BAKHTAR report from the Konar Province as a result of the missile attack by the rebels at Dam an old woman was martyred and three others, including a child, were severly injured. Two of the injured have lost their legs. The report adds that as a result of this missile attack a number of residential houses were destroyed.

The people of Arghandab District and the citizens of Asadabad City have condemned the hostile and anti-Islamic actions of the rebels at gatherings and asked the security forces to bring before revolutionary courts the perpetrators of these incidents.

Further on Visit by Soviet Leader Gorbachev

'Marathon' Talks Held With Gandhi

BK251603 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had a marathon session of talks lasting 4 hours in New Delhi today. Most of their discussions were devoted to the international situation. They also covered a broad overview of bilateral matters. For about 3 and 1/2 hours the two leaders were all by themselves. They met for about 15 minutes in the prime minister's office at the South Block and later joined their aides in an adjacent room for about 1/2 hour. After that they went back to their private discussions.

An official spokesman told newsmen that at the end of their talks, the two leaders said they had a very useful and detailed discussion. Mr Gorbachev gave Mr Rajiv Gandhi a detailed assessment of the Reykjavik summit. The prime minister expressed India's regret that it has not succeeded but expressed the hope that since the proposals are still on the table, the two sides will persevere in their efforts to find a solution. The spokesman said that the situation in our region was also touched upon, but he declined to elaborate on this.

In their remarks opening the formal meeting of the delegations of the two countries, Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mr Gorbachev expressed their determination to further strengthen the constructive cooperation between their countries and make it more fruitful. Mr Rajiv Gandhi described the visit as of historic significance and said it will be a turning point in our bilateral relations and in the common cause for peace. He said the Indo-Soviet treaty has given our relations an enduring framework, and that enhances its relevance. He referred to the new thrust given by the Soviet Union to its economic policies and said we are following this with great interest. Our effort is to see how to improve productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness by exchanging experiences.

Mr Gorbachev in his remarks referred to the rousing welcome he was given this morning on his arrival in New Delhi and said this was a kind of reception that he had not had anywhere. He said relations between our two countries are marked by a high degree of good will. We should go forward from where the previous generation had left.

The ministerial-level delegation went through the draft of a joint statement and an agreement for economic and technical cooperation. They also went over the agreement relating to consular matters and the festival of India to be held in the Soviet Union next year. These documents are expected to be signed on Thursday.

The finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, said new methods will have to be evolved to enlarge our volume of trade and bring greater dynamism into it. Mr K.C. Pant referred to the new technology evolved in the Soviet Union in steel production and said we can benefit from it. Others in the Indian delegation were the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, the human resources minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, the minister of state for defense, Mr Arun Singh, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, the Indian ambassador in Moscow, Mr T.N. Kaul, and a number of top officials.

The Soviet side comprises the foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mr Dobry-nin, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Mr V.M. Kamentsev, the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Marshal Akhromeyev, and others.

Gandhi Addresses Banquet 25 Nov

BK251659 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1431 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's address at the banquet held in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev in Delhi — live]

[Text] Esteemed General Secretary Gorbachev, Madame Gorbacheva, distinguished Soviet guests, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: When friends come calling, our hearts light up. The people of India are delighted to have you in their midst. On their behalf and on behalf of the Government of India, I welcome you on your first visit to this ancient, yet ever new city. We are glad India is the first Asian country you have chosen to visit. I look forward to resuming the dialogue which began in Moscow last year. It is a continuation of the dialogue which started with my grandfather over 3 decades ago.

You have just celebrated the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution led by the great Lenin. He had a clear vision of the Soviet Union's glorious future. He foresaw the inevitable triumph of the struggle over imperialism. It was about then that India's struggle against colonialism entered a new phase under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. We took the path of nonviolence. Nevertheless, the October Revolution had a profound impact on India's mind. Jawaharlal Nehru, whose birthday we have just celebrated, spoke eloquently of the historic significance of your revolution. He often reminded Indira Gandhi that she was born within a few days of that great event.

India-Soviet friendship owes much to Jawaharlal and Indira Gandhi. They understood the crucial role of the Soviet Union in the history of the world. Your leaders recognized India's key contribution to the making of an equitable world order. India-Soviet friendship is characterized by a deep appreciation of each other's aspirations, interests, and concerns. It has gained depth and maturity with the passage of time. It has remained firm and steady through the twists and turns of international politics.

There must be something deeper than mutual gains to explain the endurance and vitality of this friendship. Indeed, there is. It is our abhorence of imperialism, our struggle against colonialism and racism. It is our shared commitment to the principles of human equality and social justice. These principles transcend the differences in our historical background and in the political and social systems built by Lenin in your country and by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru in ours.

The October Revolution marked the beginning of the end of the old order in Europe. India's independence 30 years later tolled the death nail [as heard] of classical colonialism all over the world. With the advent of nuclear weapons, peace became the foremost question before humankind. Peace was essential for the development of all newly independent countries. We have to fashion a strategy which would safeguard our freedom and enable us to progress in peace. From the very moment of independence, we took the position that military alliances and foreign bases would compromise our new, hard-won freedom. Nonalignment has grown out of our historical experience and necessities. We have nurtured an alternative vision of world stability and security based on cooperation amongst all nations and the renunciation of force.

The circumstances and challenges faced by the Soviet Union have been different from ours. Your historical experience since the revolution has led you steadfastly to pursue the goal of peace. Your strong commitment to peace and disarmament has found concrete expression in various proposals. Under your leadership, the last 20 months have witnessed a most impressive contribution to the peace process. You have identified yourself with the noble vision of a world without weapons, of the human families working and flourishing in peace. I recall your moving reference to the folly of burning more resources in the furnace of the arms race. We welcome your energetic and earnest efforts to break the deadlock on nuclear disarmament.

At the recent summit in Reykjavik, you made constructive and bold proposals in the spirit of the celebrated affirmation in Geneva that a nuclear war cannot be won and should not, therefore, be fought. It was unfortunate that the strategic defense initiative blocked agreement. Never before had the prospect of peace looked so bright. A new beginning was so near and yet so far. The divergent perceptions at Reykjavik must not deflect the world from pursuing the proposal that was put forward at the summit. We must persevere.

We resolutely oppose the militarization of outer space. It does not matter that the SDI is described as defensive. Security is not enhanced but dangerously jeopardized by creating yet another deadly and extremely sophisticated weapon system. The logic of a shield in outer space is deeply flawed. The speed and complexity of systems of nuclear warfare eliminate human intervention. Disaster may never be willed. It might just happen one lazy afternoon.

When the first atom bomb wiped out Hiroshima, Mahatma Gandhi observed with a prophet's passion: Unless now the world adopts nonviolence, it will spell certain suicide for mankind. At the dawn of the nuclear age Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out that the way of the atom bomb is not the way of peace or freedom. India has been true to their teachings. All these years we have labored to make the world safe from nuclear disaster. India, with the nonaligned countries, has been at the forefront of the movement for abolition of nuclear arsenals.

In January 1985, six nations from five continents met for the first time in Delhi to propose a series of concrete and realistic measures to halt the destructive arms race and to eventually banish the spector of nuclear death. The Soviet Union responded promptly and positively by declaring a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. At Ixtapa, the six nation initiative carried forward the argument for sanity. You have listened to the anguished cry of humanity. We hope others will too, sooner rather than later.

At the recent summit of the Nonaligned Movement at Harare a notable achievement was to focus world attention on the continuing outrages of the Pretoria regime in southern Africa. The summit extended full support to the valiant freedom fighters of southern Africa. It established the Africa Fund to support the Frontline States in their determined struggle. One way of limiting future bloodshed and dismantling apartheid is through comprehensive mandatory sanctions. There is worldwide popular support for sanctions. But action is slow and halting on the part of those governments who are in a position to make sanctions effective. The march of history cannot be halted. Apartheid will crumble, freedom and racial equality will triumph.

There are threats to peace, stability, and security in several parts of the world. Some stem from old national rivalries. Many are the result of the relentless thrust of those who seek to extend their presence through alliances, bases, arms supply, and other arrangements. Yet others arise from some countries exploiting the politics of global confrontations to acquire weapons beyond their legitimate need.

The aggravation of the threat in our security [as heard] is compelling us to divert scarce resources from development to defense. We should endeavor to remove or lesson such tensions.

Bilateral mechanism must be given a chance to work without outside interference. Regional arrangements should be encouraged to enhance trust, stability, and cooperation. The UN system should be strengthened for global peace. The Pacific Ocean has traditionally been an area of rivalry. The Indian Ocean is now being rapidly turned into a theater of conflict. Efforts to demilitarize the Indian Ocean under the UN auspices and to ensure its status as a zone of peace has been frustrated by vested interests. The threat to the independence and integrity of the littoral and hinterland states is real and increasing. For decades, the people of India cherished the vision of a resurgent, prosperous Asia, no longer the plaything of others but active and equal partner in the shaping of history. This vision began to acquire reality with the countries of Asia achieving independence. National independence brought new responsiblities, especially the task of rebuilding economies shattered by exploitations. Our leaders stress the need of peace for development — peace in the entire world, peace in our region, and peace with our neighbors. Jawaharlal Nehru convened an Asian relations conference here in New Delhi in March 1947 in which the Asian republic of the Soviet Union also participated. He declared: In this atomic age, Asia will have to function effectively in the maintenance of peace. Indeed, there can be no peace unless Asia plays her part.

There is today conflict in many countries and all of us in Asia are full of our own troubles. Nevertheless, the whole spirit and outlook of Asia are peaceful and the emergence of Asia in world affairs will be a powerful influence for world peace. Since that time, we in India have endeavored to fashion concepts which would regulate relations between nation states in a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative manner. Pancasila [five principles of peaceful coexistence], the Bandung [the first nonaligned summit] principle, and the vitality of the nonalignment provide the intellectual and political framework for a new pattern of international relations both in Asia and in the world.

Nationalism is a tremendous force in the countries of Asia today. It fills them with a new energy to realize their aspirations for a better life. But we know from history that excesses of nationalism produce tension and conflict. To build a cooperative and peaceful world order we have to progress beyond narrow local loyalties and learn to regard the world as one family. This is the great political concept that has shaped the Indian outlook through the ages. This century has seen Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi repudiate narrow nationalism. The profound richness and diversity of the Asian tradition, the ancient wisdom ouf our societies, and our vital urge to transform our social and economic conditions for the welfare of our people give us the promising starting point for a new pattern of peace and stability, development, and cooperation of our continent. The Soviet Union, which stretches ascross Asia, has naturally to be a part of this endeavor.

In this contest, it is fitting to recall your thought-provoking reflections on this theme at Vladivostok. The fundamental postulates of Pancasila, Bandung, and nonalignment to which you referred provide a framework for thinking through the complex and historically specific problems of peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific regions. What is important is a process of breaking through the fears, the inhibitions and the unhappy experiences of the past. Greater exchange of ideas at all levels is needed to work out a basis for cooperation in diverse fields. Step by step we may move toward our objectives of harmonious relations based on freedom, equality, and justice. Toward this end, you have made a major contribution.

India-Soviet friendship has become a factor for global peace and stability. The Soviet Union has consistantly supported India's efforts to consolidate its independence and safeguard its national interests. Our friendship is not directed against anyone. True friendships never are. A major landmark in the evolution of our friendly relations was the signing of of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace and Friendship and Cooperation in 1971. It remains a source of strength for our respective countries. Its importance has increased in the context of the current world situation and recent events in our part of the world. India sees in the Soviet Union a trusted friend who has stood by us in moments of trial and anxiety.

We value the help we have received from the Soviet Union in completing the first phase of our industrialization. We are now poised for the next phase of technological modernization. We seek higher productivity, greater efficiency, and speedier eradication of poverty. We have always envisaged increased economic cooperation with other countries while pursuing self-reliance. Cooperation with the Soviet Union in the current phase of our development could be even more significant for both countries than in the previous phase. New vistas beckon, especially in the exciting field of frontier technology. We should not remain satisfied with the established patterns of cooperation, valuable as they are. We must reach out to new horizons. Imagination and innovation are required. While the agreements we have reached are good and useful, we should rise to still higher levels of cooperation.

General Secretary Gorbachev, we have watched with admiration your efforts to bring about deep and revolutionary changes in Soviet society. Your tireless energy and your bold approach to the accumulated problems have released new forces of change and creative endeavor. You are building on the successes of the past and giving a new orientation to the entire process of development in keeping with the rising aspirations of your people. We are confident that the qualitative changes taking place now in the Soviet Union will bring our two peoples still closer. May I say how enthused we are by your emphasis on new political thinking to cope with the problems that beset humanity in the closing years of the 20th century. Nations, firm in their own political beliefs, must reach out to one another in good faith. We must break out of stereotyped response. We must recognize that the future cannot be hostage to the past. Confrontation must yield to peaceful coexistence. Coexistence itself must lead on to cooperation. Let us strengthen existing international institutions. Let us be innovative in building durable structures of peace, stability, and progress.

Ours has been a friendship of two warm-hearted peoples. The kinship between the people of Soviet Central Asia and India goes back many centuries. The great masters of Russian literature have made a profound mark on our own literary renaissance. Our languages have been studied by Soviet scholars. We respond enthusiastically to each other's music and dance. This cultural interaction will be taken to new heights through the cultural festivals we have planned. These celebrations will open new doors in the hearts of our peoples.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. May I request you to raise your glasses to the health and success of His Excellency, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; to the health of Madame Raisa Gorbacheva; to the future prosperity and progress of the great Soviet people; to evergrowing friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India; to friendship, to freedom, to peace. [applause]

Gorbachev Speaks at Banquet

BK251545 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1450 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev Delhi banquet hosted by Rajiv Gandhi in his honor; Gorbachev speaking in Russian with simultaneous translation in English — live]

[Text] Respected Mr Prime Minister, respected Mrs Sonia Gandhi, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, comrades! I have already had an opportunity to express the heartfelt gratitude to the Government of India and to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for the invitation to visit your country. I also thank you, Mr Prime Minister, for the kind words you have just said addressed to our people and our country. We are grateful to India's leaders and its officials and public figures for the high assessment of

Soviet efforts and initiatives in the cause of peace. We hope that this is more than just an expression of courtesy.

Efforts to ensure a steady development of friendly relations with India have been and will remain a priority area in our foreign policy. Regular Soviet-Indian summit meetings are a major factor in our relations. Such meetings are invariably marked by an atmosphere of genuine trust, of understanding each other's concerns and intentions — both domestic and international. My meeting today with the prime minister confirmed this assessment. I hope that we are being equal to the task of continuing the good tradition started by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, imparting to it new contents prompted by the imperatives of our time. And the time we are living is difficult, and I would even say critical. Will mankind continue along the road of power confrontation as regrettably it has been doing — a road that could eventually lead to a catastrophe, or will it have enough wisdom, courage, and strength to break such inertia and steer the world to a road of continued survival, of progress, and elimination of social evils and maladies?

My recent meeting with President Reagan in Reykjavik has brought into sharp focus both the potential for progress toward a nuclear-free world and the obstacles and forces that block that progress. Indeed, we are witnessing an exponential growth of scientific and technological discoveries and innovations. The potential for peace and social progress is in objective terms also growing and gaining momentum. At the same time, the nuclear threat continues to hang over mankind. Peaceful coexistence is being subjected to harsh tests. Every day armed conflicts and acts of terrorism take a toll of human lives. Suffering and devastation have become an every day reality for many people. The [word indistinct] of militarism hold up progress. The arms race devour the resources that are so badly needed to solve the burning problem affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of people. The situation urgently calls for a new approach to security issues, a new thinking in politics, and a new philosophy in international relations. Survival of mankind must be placed above all other interests and the security of any one state is inconceivable without security for all.

A few words about Soviet-Indian cooperation: Last year in Moscow, Mr prime minister and I laid the groundwork for its further development in all areas. Today we have continued this work and agreed on important things. There is every reason for Soviet-Indian relations not only to remain good but to make constant headway on the solid foundation of mutual respect, mutual benefit, and common aspirations for people. There is every possibility to make our mutual trust and friendship a still more influential factor in international life for the benefit of peace, disarmament, and development.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends, we are following with great interest current developments in the life of new India. We are gratified to see your accomplishments, but we also see your difficulties and problems. The Government of India has put before its people a momentous task to assure that the country enters the 21st century as a highly developed nation with a powerful economic, scientific, and technological potential. The Soviet people sincerely wish it a success. They wholeheartedly welcome the fact that the role of peace-loving India in the world affairs is steadily growing. May I express the confidence that this Soviet-India meeting will produce many positive results for the people of our two countries and for the strengthening of international security in Asia and in the world.

In conclusion, I would like to wish good health and success to the prime minister of the Republic of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; Mrs Gandhi, and the well-being and prosperity to the great people of India. May the friendly Soviet-Indian relations strengthen and develop for the benefit of our people and the peace in the whole world.

Velayati Rejects 'Close Ties With Nations'

LD251910 Tehran IRNA in English 1856 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati rejected the notion that the Islamic Republic should seek close ties with nations rather than foreign governments, here Tuesday.

Velayati made the remark in a lecture to students of the science and technology university here where he added that for the Islamic Republic to have diplomatic relations with a foreign country is one thing, and to become subordinate to the policies of that country is another thing.

Underlining the need for Iran to have relations with all countries excluding its enemies, the foreign minister said that Iran and the Soviet Union exchange political delegations all the time. "But", he said, "it does not mean that Iran agrees to be on the side of the Soviet bloc."

On Iran's neither-East-nor-West policy, Velayati described the Islamic Republic's foreign policy as a "straight but arduous" course and said "ideals of the Islamic Republic of Iran are quite different from those of both Eastern and Western blocs."

If Iran should shift either to the Soviets or to the West it would be a backing down on its own part from the avowed principles of the Islamic Revolution, Velayati said.

Foreign Minister Velayati also rejected recommendations by unidentified "friends" that the Islamic Republic ignore the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and come closer to Moscow as a circumstantial move in light of the Iraqi-imposed war and said any such move would seal the doom of Iran's foreign policy dictum.

Clandestine Radio on Khomeyni's 'Collusion'

LD252241 (Clandestine) Radio of the Iran Toilers in Persian 1530 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Dear listeners, we invite you to listen to the text of the statement of the Central Committee of Feda'iyan-e Khalq-e Iran, majority, about the disgraced collusion between Khomeyni and Reagan:

Struggling compatriots, revolutionary and patriotic Iranian people! Once again the Khomeyni regime has made you a target of its malice. A new treason by the regime against our people and our country is in progress. This time the Satan of Jamaran [village where Khomeyni lives] has put his hand in the hands of the Great Satan, U.S. imperialism. The reactionary mullahs, who with slogans of Death to America, tried to portray themselves as revolutionaries, are now disgraced in the four corners of the world. The entire world has realized that from a long time ago Khomeyni's regime has been busy having secret and covert discussions and dealings with the United States. Both Reagan's government as well as Khomeyni's regime have revealed that from a year and a half ago, America's plan to get closer to Khomeyni's regime and to collaborate with it has been put into operation, and that both sides have had numerous direct and indirect discussions in this connection.

In an official speech, Reagan said that the covert contacts between the U.S. and Iranian Governments have been going on regularly and that the visit of the U.S. Government delegation, led by McFarlane, the former security adviser of the U.S. President, is the latest of such contacts. He emphasized that McFarlane had been given full powers to reach agreements with Khomeyni's regime. Reagan emphasized that the United States has been officially placing weapons at the disposal of Khomeyni's regime.

The U.S. delegation led by McFarlane, during its 5-day stay in Tehran, had discussions with the officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic about U.S. aid to Khomeyni's regime in its war against Iraq through the export of U.S. weapons to Iran. They also discussed the implementation of $20 billion arms agreements between the shah's regime and the U.S. Government, the collaboration of the Iranian regime with the United States for the release of American hostages, as well as the expansion of economic and political relations between the two sides. Both sides reached a large number of agreements.

Compatriots, the evil regime of the Islamic Republic has engaged in the most dangerous dealings with U.S. imperialism in order to continue this destructive war, to continue the slaughter and destruction, and to continue its shameful existence which is drenched in the blood of the noblest children of this land. Khomeyni's regime sees the continuation of the war and so-called victory in the war as inseparable from its own fate, and toward this end it is prepared to engage in any collusion. As a result, the regime is using the last important gain of the Bahman [February] revolution, namely the ending of the political and military influence of the world-devoring U.S. imperialism, as a bargaining point for its dealings with the greatest enemy of the people of Iran and of the world.

Reagan and Khomeyni are both in favor of the continuation and expansion of the war at the cost of the destruction of Iran and Iraq. U.S. imperialism and Khomeyni's regime jointly regard this destructive war as the greatest blessing. Both America and Khomeyni's regime favor the suppression and massacre of Iranian revolutionaries and patriots, epecially the massacre and suppression of communists. Both the United States and Khomeyni's regime wish the struggles of the Iranian people to be suppressed and your just call to be silenced. Reagan and Khomeyni are unanimous in their views and have many common goals in conspiracy against the revolution of Afghanistan, the revolutionary and progressive movement in Iraq, the revolutionary movements in the region, and with hostility toward our neighboring country, the Soviet Union. For these reasons, this regime has engaged in treacherous and covert collusion with the Great Satan.

Struggling compatriots, workers and intellectuals! The reactionary mullahs have dressed Iran in black and have placed it in a state of mourning. They have dragged the spring of freedom through blood. They have emptied your tables. They have closed factories and have destroyed villages. These executioners kill our young and imprison and butcher our revolutionary children.

They suppress the rights and dignity of women and they insult the dignity and honor of all people. At the moment, in order to continue this bloodshed and these evil deeds, they have started dealing with U.S. imperialism.

You should engage in a most decisive battle to put an end to these crimes. Everything depends upon our determination, our willpower, and our unity and struggle. The tyrannical regime of the mullahs is faced with a deep crisis. Each day the foundations of this regime grow weaker and weaker. Each day there is a more intense controversy and disunity in the ruling clique. You should arise decisively in battle. All forms of struggle against the regime should be expanded. We should raise the call of long live peace, long live freedom, death to Khomeyni, and death to U.S. imperialism throughout the country. We should arise in order to topple this blood-thirsty regime. Long live peace. Long live freedom. Death to the regime of the Islamic Republic. Death to world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Organization of Feda'iyan-e Khalq-e Iran, Majority.

Deputy in Libya, Syria To Explain 'Covert' Acts

TA251913 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The Islamic Republic regime, in order to coordinate its positions with the regimes ruling in Syria and Libya, has dispatched one of its high-ranking officials to Tripoli and Damascus. According to news agencies, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eeslam, the Khomeyni regime's deputy foreign minister, after visiting Libya and conferring with 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the Al-Qadhdhafi regime's number two man, arrived today in Damascus in order to hold talks with leaders of the Syrian regime as well.

Political observers believe that Sheykh ol-Eslam's mission is totally related to the current issue, namely the Islamic Republic's secret relationship with America. According to these same observers the disclosure of covert relations between Tehran's mullahs and the U.S. Government has aroused the anger of Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and the Islamic Republic dispatched Sheykh ol-Eslam to Tripoli, and now to Damascus, to provide certain explanations in this regard.

Arms Shipment in FRG Airport Termed 'Rumor'

LD252132 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, Nov 25, IRNA — Head of the Islamic Republic Airlines office in Frankfurt categorically refuted Tuesday claims that German customs officials had seized an Iran-destined arms shipment at Frankfurt Airport. A radio report from Hessen Province of West Germany claimed Friday that the customs officials had seized some weaponry which was to be flown to Iran.

The airlines official said that the report was 'sheer invention' and added that no Iranian cargo plane was in Frankfurt airport Friday and that airport officials knew nothing about the issue. Meanwhile, Iranian diplomats here termed the report a 'rumour' spread by the enemies of the Islamic Republic.

Protests Lodged With UN on Iraqi Violations

LD251720 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, IRNA — In letters to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Saturday and Sunday, Iran's Foreign Ministry strongly protested Iraq's violation of international conventions including the UN-sponsored June 12, 1984 agreement on banning attacks on residential areas.

Meanwhile, Iran's permanent representative to the United Nations Seyyed Rajai'e-Khorassani submitted a letter to De Cuellar Monday requesting that the UN send a fact-finding delegation to Iran to investigate Iraqi war crimes against the Islamic Republic.

Journalists Visit Bombed Residential Areas

LD252034 Tehran IRNA in English 1225 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 25, IRNA — A group of foreign photographers, reporters, and film makers Tuesday visited residential areas here bombed by Iraqi warplanes on Sunday and Monday.

An informed official told the visiting reporters that the province has been bombed and missiled by the Baghdad government 70 to 80 times since the outbreak of the Iraqi-imposed war on September 22, 1980. Some 17 Iraqi ground-to-ground missiles have been fired at the city of Bakhtaran since 1980 inflicting high casualties and destroying many residential areas, the official said. He also told the reporters that 37 Iraqi jet fighters attacked the city with rockets and cluster bombs at 07:59 and 08:13 hours GMT Sunday. Some 125 civilians including 30 women and 59 children were martyred in the Sunday Iraqi air raid on the city, the official said.

Interviewed by the reporters, the people wounded in the Iraqi air attacks stressed that the Iranian forces by continuing their resistance and massive presence at the war fronts will give a decisive response to these Iraqi atrocities.

Bakhtaran Province with an area of 25,000 square kms lies in western Iran, 300 kms east of the Iraqi border.

Further on Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Information Center Hit

NC260544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] In retaliation for the dastardly attacks perpetrated by the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime on the residential, industrial, and labor centers of our country, the Islamic forces hit an office belonging to the Baghdad Information and Security Organization with a ground-to-ground missile this morning. The Islamic Revolution Guards Central Headquarters has issued the following statement on this matter:

In the name of God, the Almighty. And fight them until there is no more tumult or oppression. [Koranic verse]

O combatant Islamic nation; O God-seeking and heroic Iranian nation: Your brave children within the ranks of the great Army of Mohammad, may God's peace and prayers be upon him, are in the process of carrying out their holy jihad with an extensive presence on the warfronts against the minions of world arrogance and Saddam's Ba'thist-'Aflaqite regime. For this reason, the terrified [word indistinct] Zionists in Baghdad have escalated their dastardly attacks on our residential, industrial, and labor centers. In view of the escalation of criminal acts by the inhuman Zionist regime of Saddam against residential areas in Ahvaz, Bakhtaran, Dezful, and a number of other places in our Islamic homeland, and following the Islamic Republic's repeated warning that it would escalate its deterring retaliatory operations, one of Baghdad's Information and Security Organization's centers was hit by a ground-to-ground missile from the Islamic Revolution Guards' Air Force Missile Contingent at 0345 [0015 GMT] this morning. The missile contingent, together with the otHer soldiers of Islam, announces that it will continue its deterrent activities until Saddam's Ba'thist-Zionist regime has fallen and Karbala has been liberated. Help from God and a speedy victory. So give the glad tidings to the believers.

Attack Termed 'Deterrent Measure'

LD261108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Following the surface-to-surface missile attack of the combatants of Islam, fired on an intelligence center of the Iraqi regime in Baghdad at 0345 this morning in retaliation for attacks of the Zionist enemy on residential areas of the cities of Bakhtaran, Dezful, Andimeshk, Sar Bandar, and Bandar-e Khomeyni, the War Information Headquarters [WIH], issued a statement.

The statement said: This morning's missile attack of the combatants of Islam, in response to repeated crimes of the Iraqi regime, was only a deterrent measure. The Islamic Republic of Iran once again warns international forums to try and prevent the Iraqi regime from attacking residential areas and asks them not to encourage the Iraqi regime to continue its crimes through their indifference. However, the warriors of Islam, by relying on undiminishing divine power, shall stand against all barbarism and attacks of the Zionist enemy with all their might. The Iraqi regime should realize that should it continue with its crimes, the Iranian missiles would be capable of hitting any industrial, military, or security centers in all Iraqi cities.

Day of Mourning Held in Khuzestan

LD260917 Tehran IRNA in English 0845 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 26, IRNA — One day of public mourning was announced in Khuzestan Province Wednesday in commemoration of the martyrs of the recent inhuman bombardments of a number of cities by Iraqi aircraft.

A joint statement published by the Ahvaz Friday prayers leader and Khuzestan governor general, assured the people in the region that the Muslim forces of Iran will take revenge of the Baghdad criminals.

Thirty civilians were martyred and a group of others wounded when Iraqi warplanes bombed residential areas in Dezful and Andimeshk Tuesday afternoon. A number of houses and shops were also destroyed in the raid.

Intruding Iraqi jet fighters also bombed civilian areas in Bandar-e Khomeyni port, Sar Bandar, and Mahshahr Monday inflicting 159 civilian casualties including many children.

Iraqi Airport in Irbil Bombed

LD260623 Tehran IRNA in English 0620 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Iranian jet fighters heavily bombed airport of Irbil base in northern Iraq at 07:35 hours local time (04:05 hours GMT) Wednesday.

A statement issued by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces further said that all the aircraft returned to their bases safely.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 NOVEMBER 1986

Syria

In response to the FRG's expulsion of four Syrian diplomats, Syria recalled its ambassador in Bonn and expelled three FRG diplomats, Damascus radio reported 28 November. The radio noted that the Foreign Ministry expressed "regret" over the FRG's "embroilment" in a "campaign of deception and accusations." The FRG announced diplomatic sanctions against Syria 27 November in reaction to the implication that "Syrian state authorities" abetted two Jordanians convicted of bombing a West Berlin German-Arab cultural center in March, according to DPA.

President Hafiz al-Asad received the Saudi interior minister 27 November for talks on the regional situation, SANA reported.

Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud chaired an "emergency meeting" of the General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command to discuss "imperialist aggression," Tripoli radio reported 27 November.

Iran

Three Italian diplomats were orderd to leave Tehran and all Italian cultural centers were closed 27 November, Tehran radio announced. Iran's ambassador to Rome was also recalled, IRNA reported. The action followed a "strong protest note" over a "sacrilegious" television program which mocked Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, according to IRNA.

In remarks cited by IRNA 26 November, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi termed the British-Omani exercise in the Gulf a "direct provocation" and stressed that the waters of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean should be "cleansed of all foreign forces."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided a jetty on western Khark Island and hit a "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast, a military spokesman told INA 27 November. Communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 26 and 27 November announced that Iraqi air strikes caused "important losses" on various military camps, including Marivan and Sar Dasht. According to IRNA, 10 civilians were killed and 11 wounded in Sar Dasht and 2 were killed in Marivan 27 November. The agency also noted that eight were killed in Saqqez 26 November.

An Iranian air strike caused "irreparable damage" to the Iraqi base at Irbil 26 November, according to a communique cited by IRNA. An Iraqi communique issued on the same day noted that 4 civilians were killed and 33 wounded when residential areas in Irbil were attacked.

In the wake of air raids on 25 November, an Iranian announcement broadcast by Tehran radio 27 November charged that Iraqi aircraft refuelled in a third country en route to attack Larak Island. Meanwhile, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry statement cited by INA 26 November condemned "Iranian aggression" against a UAE oil platform and expressed Iraq's solidarity with the UAE.

Saudi Arabia

An "official source" cited by SPA denied 27 November that Adnan Khashoggi acted on behalf of the Saudi Government in arranging funding for Iranian purchases of U.S. weapons.

Saudi King Fahd and Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah presided over the official opening of the Bahraini-Saudi causeway 26 November, WAKH reported. During "comprehensive" talks in Al-Damman on the Saudi side, the two leaders condemned the 25 November attack on the UAE oil platform, Riyadh radio noted.

Israel

Arms Transfer to Iran — In remarks reported by *Ma'Ariv* 27 November, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres denied that U.S.-Israeli friendship was endangered by the aftermath of the arms transfer to Iran and stated that Israel has no reason to "intervene" in the Iran-Iraq conflict. In a related development, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Ministers Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin established an investigative team to discover the source of the leak on Israel's role in the arms transfer, *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported 27 November.

Peace Process — Prime Minister Peres stated that Israel agrees with Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco that there is "no alternative to direct negotiations," in a 27 November interview on Jerusalem television. Peres added that while the four countries agree on the nature of an international conference, differences over the rules are delaying the proposed talks.

Vanunu Case — Mordekhay Vanunu was indicted on four charges, including "collaborating with the enemy" and "aggravated espionage," IDF radio reported 28 November.

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli warplanes attacked 10 positions and fortifications in Sidon used by "Fatah and other terrorists," according to a military spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio 27 November. Some 25 people were killed or wounded in the raid, Beirut radio reported 28 November.

Camps War — "Violent clashes" continued to rage between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in Beirut's southern suburb and in the hotly contested Maghdushah area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported 28 November. According to Beirut radio 27 November, 40 Palestinians were killed in the Maghdushah fighting. Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo revealed 27 November that talks in Damascus have yielded a draft cease-fire agreement which is expected to be implememted in stages over the weekend.

PLO Affairs

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat 27 November, Voice of the Masses radio reported, adding that they discussed recent developments in Lebanon.

Libya

In a *Die Zeit* interview published 28 November, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi did not rule out the improvement of U.S.-Libyan relations after President Ronald Reagan completes his term of office. Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his call for a benchmark price of $30 per barrel and declared that Libya is prepared to stop oil production until prices are "reasonably high." On the Iran-Iraq war, the Libyan leader told JANA 27 November that the killing of civilians by either side is a "cowardly act."

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Soviet Leader Gorbachev Continues Visit

26 Nov Activities Viewed

BK260910 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, called on the president, Giani Zail Singh, at Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house]in New Delhi today. They were together for about an hour. The Soviet leader was accompanied by Mrs Raisa Gorbachev. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh; the Indian ambassador to Moscow, Mr T.N. Kaul; and the Soviet ambassador in New Delhi, Mr Rykov, were also present. After the meeting, the Soviet leader and Mrs Gorbachev posed for photographs along with Giani Zail Singh in the Moghul Gardens. Mrs Gorbachev presented gifts to the grandchildren of the president. Giani Zail Singh later hosted a lunch in honor of Mr Gorbachev and his wife. The guests included the vice president, Mr Venkataraman, and his wife, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Mrs Sonia Gandhi, cabinet ministers and other dignitaries.

This morning the Soviet leader and Mrs Raisa Gorbachev visited Raj Ghat [Mahatama Gandhi mausoleum] to pay homage to Mahatama Gandhi. Mr Gorbachev planted a sapling. It is commonly known as Golden Champa. It is a medium to tall evergreen and slow growing tree and gives a golden yellow scented large flower. Planting the sapling the Soviet leader recalled the saying that if a man leaves behind something like a tree then he has lived a worthy life. It was on this day 13 years ago that Mr Brezhnev had planted a similar sapling at Raj Ghat.

The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, who is accompanying Mr Gorbachev on his visit to India, met the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari. Our correspondent understands that they discussed developments in U.S.-Soviet relations since the Reykjavik summit. They also talked about developments in the South Asian region. The meeting lasted an hour.

The Soviet leader will have a second round of talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi later today.

Talks Continue 26 Nov

BK261626 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Today's talks between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, were mainly devoted to regional matters. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi that they discussed regional bilateral, regional political, and regional economic issues during their meeting which again lasted nearly 4 hours. No aides were present. The spokesman said the two leaders will continue their conversation over a private dinner hosted by Mr Gandhi and also possibly tomorrow. At the end of today's session, Mr Gorbachev observed that they had not had enough time to discuss what they wanted to talk about.

One of the important subjects of bilateral cooperation that came up at the talks related to science and technology. They decided to put bilateral cooperation in this field in a longer and larger perspective. Details are to be worked out in the coming months. The talks also covered matters relating to trade.

The foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Narain Dutt Tiwari, and Mr Shevardnadze, at a separate meeting discussed a number of issues — mainly India's relations with its neighbors and the Soviet Union's relations with some important countries. Asked to spell out the countries, the spokesman said India's relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and China came up. In case of the Soviet Union, its relations with China, Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia were reviewed. The developments in Afghanistan were also discussed. The Soviet side reiterated its desire to contribute to peace and stability in the region. Mr Shevardnadze also referred to the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan. The situation in Iran also came up for a passing reference. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, who was also present, gave an account of his visit to Sri Lanka and India's appreciation of the ethnic issue in that country.

On international issues, Mr Shevardnadze gave an account of the Soviet proposal on nuclear disarmament put forward at the Reykjavik summit. He referred to the recent meetings of Soviet and U.S. experts in Geneva and expressed disappointment at Washington's response. He wanted the United States administration to instruct its experts to make the next round of talks more fruitful. The talks are to be held in January.

In the bilateral sphere, the two foreign ministers agreed to take steps for extensive and high level cooperation between technological and scientific centers of the two countries. Mr Shevardnadze referred to the welcome given to Mr Gorbachev yesterday and said it symbolized that not only the leaders but all the people of India are taking part in the India-Soviet talks.

The foreign secretary, Mr Venkateswaran, and the Indian ambassador in Moscow, Mr T.N. Kaul, also assisted Mr Tiwari in the talks. Mr Shevardnadze was also assisted by his top aides.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mr Dobrynin, had a separate meeting with Mr Natwar Singh.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union will be signed in New Delhi tomorrow morning following detailed discussion between the two sides. The deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, Mr Kamentsev, who is also in charge of economic relations with foreign countries, had discussions today with the finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, and the commerce minister, Mr Shiv Shankar. Some of the projects which have been identified for cooperation include the construction of a 3,400 megawatt hydropower complex at Tehri in Uttar Pradesh and setting up of four underground mines with a capacity of 8 million tons of coking coal at Jharia. It was also agreed that some of the converter shops at Bokaro would be reconstructed and modernized. The hot rolling mill at Bokaro will also be modernized. There will be intensive exploration for hydrocarbons in West Bengal.

During the meeting between Kamentsev and Mr Shiv Shankar, both sides agreed that efforts for the expansion of bilateral trade should not be confined to raw materials. The range of commodities (?ensuing) to the trade should be broadened. There was also a review of the possibilities for setting up joint ventures and of production cooperation. During the meeting with the finance minister there was appreciation of the flexibility shown by the Soviet side in financing projects in India. The two sides were of the view that new areas of economic cooperation should be explored. Two more agreements will be signed tomorrow. One will be on holding of the Festival of India in the Soviet Union and the other will be a new consular agreement. All three would be signed in the presence of Mr Gorbachev and Mr Gandhi.

AFP Reports Afghan Demonstrations

BK261150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 26 (AFP) — At least 15 people were injured when Afghans demonstrating against the visit of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev clashed with Indians in the capital Wednesday, police and eye-witnesses said. The violence in Moslem-dominated old Delhi was sparked off when some 100 Afghan refugees tore down posters welcoming Mr Gorbachev and his wife Raisa, police inspector D.S. Mehta told *Agence France-Presse*. Police arrested 58 Afghan men and two women after the clash, Mr Mehta said.

The Afghans, shouting slogans against the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, were "thoroughly" beaten up by shopkeepers and old Delhi residents at the historic Red Fort where they had gathered to demonstrate, Mr Mehta said. The clash came shortly after 15 Indians were detained outside the Soviet Embassy. Scores of police and Soviet Embassy security officers immediately swarmed around the group and tore up placards they carried within a couple of minutes of their arrival. Written on the placards in Hindi were "Long live revolution" and "Soviet troops quit Afghanistan."

Police immediately sealed off all roads leading to the embassy for the next three days and banned the assembly of more than five people in the area. Witnesses outside the embassy said minor scuffles broke out, but the police quickly whisked away the demonstrators in jeeps.

On Tuesday, 58 Afghan demonstrators carrying banners and placards were arrested for causing a breach of peace. Deputy Police Commissioner Maxwell Pereira said they would be kept in custody until Mr Gorbachev returns to Moscow Friday. The demonstrators, some 15 of them women, had assembled in a south Delhi park but were arrested before they reached the ceremonial route taken by the Gorbachev motorcade. They carried banners with legends "Stop barbarism on our land" and "Withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan." The demonstrators had defied police warnings to stay indoors during Mr Gorbachev's visit to India, Mr Pereira said. Some 200 senior figures in the 4,500-strong Afghan refugee community in New Delhi were served house detention orders for the duration of the visit.

The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979.

Declaration on Disarmament Signed

BK270912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have called for an international convention banning the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons. In a joint declaration issued in New Delhi this morning, they say such a convention should be concluded immediately pending the elimination of nuclear weapons. It will constitute a major step toward complete nuclear disarmament. The declaration was signed by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, at Rashtrapati Bhavan in the presence of their delegations. The All India Radio correspondent reports that the two leaders walked into the historic Asoka Hall together for the signing ceremony. Three other documents on bilateral cooperation were also signed by ministers as the two leaders looked on. The document signed by Mr Gandhi and Mr Gorbachev has been described as Delhi Declaration on Principles for a Nuclear Weapon-Free and Nonviolent World.

The two leaders called upon all countries to take urgent action that could lead to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. To achieve this, they proposed a set of 10 principles. These are: peaceful coexistence must become the universal norm of international relations; human life must be recognized as supreme; nonviolence should be the basis of community life; understanding and trust must replace fear and suspicion; the right of every state to political and economic independence must be recognized and respected; resources being spent on armaments must be channeled toward social and economic development; conditions must be guaranteed for the individual's harmonious development; mankind's material and intellectual potentials must be used to solve global problems; the balance of terror must give way to comprehensive international security; and specific steps must be taken for a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world. Among these steps the declaration proposes complete destruction of nuclear arsenals before the end of the century; barring of all weapons from outer space; banning of all nuclear weapons tests; prohibition of developing new weapons of mass destruction; banning of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles; and reducing the levels of conventional arms and armed forces.

The declaration emphasizes the need for a new political thinking to provide guarantees for humanity's survival. There has to be a revolutionary transformation of outlook and education of the people for peace, mutual respect, and tolerance. Propaganda of war, hatred, and violence should be forbidden. The two leaders have also called for preventing global problems from accummulating and aggravating. They said that if these problems are not solved today, they would requre even greater sacrifices tomorrow.

The agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed by the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, and Mr V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. Mr Tiwari told All India Radio that the agreement envisages a 2,000-crore rupee package covering a hydropower complex at Tehri in Uttar Pradesh, modernization of some of the mills at Bokaro, coking coalmines at Jharia, and exploration of hydrocarbons in West Bengal. Another agreement relating to consular matters was signed by Mr Tiwari and the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze.

The third document was a protocol covering a festival of India in the Soviet Union and a Soviet festival in India, (?and) signed by Mr Shevardnadze and the human resources minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The Soviet leader strongly condemned all intrigues and plots against India as well as any attempts to undermine its unity and integrity. He was speaking at a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and Friends of the Soviet Union in New Delhi today. Mr Gorbachev declared that the Soviet Union will not take a single step which could damage India's real interests.

Describing the agreements signed today as important documents, Mr Gorbachev said once again it has been emphasized that the 1971 treaty is fully consistent with the national interests of both the countries.

Gorbachev Addresses Parliament

BK271530 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1215 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to joint session of Indian Parliament; Gorbachev's speech in Russian with simultaneous translation into English — live]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Vice President, esteemed mr prime minister, esteemed mr speaker, esteemed members of Parliament; you have accorded me the honor of speaking from India's main rostrum. This rostrum remembers Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and other great leaders elected by the Indian people. In the mind of mankind the teachings of peace and nonviolence that have been preached here for several decades now are identified with the country itself and the philosophy of life espoused by this ancient nation. On behalf of my country I should like to share with you here our vision of the world (bridging) it with the thoughts and aspirations of millions of people in your country. [applause]

I shall speak of things that are equally cherished by our two people and of things that are equally disturbing to them, and since our two great nations make up a substantial portion of mankind, I should like to believe that this time too what I am going to say from this rostrum will be heard not only in India. Joint action and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India constitute a significant factor in world politics and perform a constructive function in the system of international relations. [applause]

The proximity of positions held by the Soviet Union and the great India on the fundamental problems of our time is indisputable as is their commitment to peace and equitable cooperation to disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. Nor is there any doubt that at this alarming juncture in the life of mankind we are equally determined to work persistently for saving the peoples of the earth from a nuclear apocalypse, for building a world order that will rule out diktat or violence and enable every people to choose freely its own road of development. To me personally, it is quite obvious that much of what we call new political thinking, manifested itself internationally for the first time in the relations between the Soviet Union and India. And the fact that differences of socio-political system and ideology and our national, cultural, and other distinctions have not hampered our dialogue is extremely important as a guiding example for others.

Without losing the smallest bit of its national pride, its values and interests, every people and every country today must be able to channel them toward the main goal, that of saving human civilization. In this respect I trust we are of one mind. And so I am pleased to recall the wise Indian saying that truth makes friends closer. The truth of our times is the truth of our responsibility to achieve equal security for all. This is what makes us close as never before. [applause]

The truth of the nuclear and space age urges all of us — whatever our political allegiance, ideological beliefs, or religion, whatever our other differences — to reflect on the problem common [to] mankind, the problem of survival, and act accordingly. It is from this obvious reality that we draw our optimism, and although this reality is not yet quite indisputable to the leaders of some countries, we are not discouraged. Sooner or later they will have to reckon with this truth and this reality. What is important, however, is that their awakening should not come too late.

Our ancestors travelled across three seas to reach India and reveal to their countrymen the treasures India's soul and mind. Today we come to India to reinforce the principles of our diversified bilateral cooperation and open up new vistas for it. A new agreement on economic and technological cooperatioin — the largest in the history of Soviet-Indian relations — has been signed. [applause] We have come here in order to promote, together with the leaders [of] India, their reaffirmation of the concepts or peace as a supreme and universal human value.

The declaration of principles for a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world signed this morning by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and myself serves this noble purpose.

Yes, it does serve this purpose since our two great powers are not merely proclaiming the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons or violence, but are already implementing those principles and practical international actions. The Soviet program for a phased elimination of all nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of the century announced on January 15, the concept of building a comprehensive system of international peace and security, our moratorium on nuclear explosions, our various other peace initiatives, all this, as we see [it] is consistent with the positions of the Delhi-6 and with India's belief in the power of comon sense and the possibility of ensuring peace and progress for the present and future generations.

What the world saw 6 weeks ago in Reykjavik was not a mirage of nuclear-free world looming on the horizon, but a reality within reach, which the two sides could attain even tomorrow if they have the will and act responsibly. A great deal was accomplished in Reykjavik to build a bridge of a historic accord. Regrettably, this didn't prove possible. The Strategic Defense Initiative stood in the way. I do not think, however, that mankind will accept this. Whatever the situation may appear now, the fact remains that in

1 year we have made a huge step forward in our thinking and in our perception of what is necessary, what is realistic, and what is possible.

This year has been marked by our two meetings with the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Our discussions with him, the ideas and information we shared, make us confident that a breakthrough can be made and that the nuclear threat can be removed. We highly appreciate the position taken by the Government of India on the issue of the complete cessation of all nuclear weapons tests. Both on its own and in the group of six, first convened in Delhi, India supported the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. [applause] We are gratified to note that the Soviet Union and India share the same approach to the idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security. The Delhi declaration is a new step in promoting this concept of a durable, assured peace — a peace with a new quality. To us, this peace is an indivisible and integral whole which also implies that conflict and explosive situations in any given region must be settled in the interests of the entire international community. The fact is that a fuse smouldering in one part of the globe might cause an explosion that would tear our planet apart. Universal peace for every nation begins at the threshold of one's home. That is why stability and security in Asia are a common concern for both India and the Soviet Union — let me emphasize — for the Soviet Union too. Over one-third of Asia's territory, after all, is in the Soviet Union, and important sea lanes that link the east and the west of our country stretch across the Indian Ocean. Peace in Europe and peace in Asia are of equal significance in our policy. In this context, the title of Rabindranath Tagore's remarkable novel, *The Home and the World* conveys an apt image to describe our actions. For our national homes to be strong they need peace, and for peace in the world to remain undamaged we must reinforce all the supports on which a house is built.

India is an acknowledged leader of the Nonaligned Movement. What is more, it is a member in high standing of the world community. [applause] Therefore, today we intend to make some suggestions here, addressing them both to India as a major world power and to most other countries which want to bring international affairs to a more constructive level.

First — in the nuclear age, when the threat to people's lives has become universal, when the realization of interrelationship and mutual responsibility is becoming vitally important to everyone, international institutions and organizations such as the Nonaligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and others acquire greater significance and obviously, in these circumstances, the work of the United Nations becomes ever more important.

Lately, the community of nations has grown. In the United Nations, the voice of independent states which has matured and gained experience, has become more firm and independent, and attempts to tell them how to vote and what to support, is largely no longer successful while arbitrary international behavior is being unequivocally condemned. Some people find it is not to their liking and the talk is now being heard about the United Nations in crisis. What is more, they are acting in order to actually hamper the normal functioning of the organization. However, our view is that on the contrary the role of the United Nations is bound to increase due to the significant growth of its membership and independent attitudes of its members.

We are convinced that in the nuclear and space age, the United Nations, which comprises 159 member states, can and must increase its contribution to strengthening peace as envisaged at the time it was founded, and for this purpose, contribute above all to shaping new political thinking and behavior. The Soviet Union wants the potential of this universal international organization to be used more effectively than in the past which must be achieved inter alia by making its proceedings and its main bodies more democratic.

Specifically, we support the proposal of the United Nations' secretary general to set up within the organization a multilateral center for reducing the risk of war. We consider it also important to work for the full use of all the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes between states which are provided in the UN Charter through negotiations, enquiring mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements. In general, we are in favor of enhancing in every way the authority of the United Nations, of strengthening its political, legal, and moral standing. The Soviet Union will do all it can to help the organization overcome its financial problems.

Second — outer space above the earth surrounds the whole mankind and no one should be indifferent to how it is used. It is our profound conviction that space — this common property of mankind — should be exclusively peaceful and that what we need is star peace and not Star Wars. [applause] We are prepared to cooperate with any country in exploring outer space — with the United States, for that matter, with which we have recently negotiated a draft bilateral agreement to that effect, calling for the implementation of 16 specific projects that can bring invaluable benefit to mankind. The Soviet Union has already submitted to the United Nations a proposal to launch jointly by all its member states a program of star peace, a program for the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. This should not be a prerogative of the developed countries alone. We believe that the developing countries, with their (?authorities), their desire to cooperate in coping with these tasks, and their interests in putting space exploration on the track of peace and broad-based international cooperation, are to play an important role in this endeavor. Therefore, today we make a proposal to establish, with the help of the leading space powers, an international center to carry out joint research and develop space technologies at the request of developing countries, for example satellites, to explore natural resources. A part of such a center would be a school for the training of specialists from developing countries, including cosmonauts, and it would also have a facility for launching spacecraft. If India wants to express readiness to house such a center in its territory, we would welcome it. [applause]

Third — As you know the Soviet Union and India support the United Nations' decision to convene not later than 1988 an international conference for the purpose of implementing the United Nations' declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. [applause] Demilitarization of the Indian Ocean must finally get underway. Calling for enhanced military and political stability in the Indian Ocean area, the Soviet Union is prepared at any time to begin with the United States of America and other non-littoral states which have naval vessels on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean, negotiations on substantially reducing the size and activities of naval forces there; to hold negotiations with the United States and the Asian countries concerned on confidence-building measures in the military field related to Asia and the adjacent borders of the Indian and Pacific Oceans — in particular we have in mind notification of transfers and exercises of ground, amphibious, naval,and air forces of those countries; to take part in multilateral negotiations involving all states which are maritime users of the Indian Ocean to work out guarantees of the safety of sea lanes including the Persian Gulf and the straits of Hormuz and Malacca as well as guarantees of the sovereignty of littoral countries over their natural resources; to take part in working out a long overdue multilateral agreement on the safety of air traffic over the Indian Ocean; to participatre in drafting and to become a party to an international convention to combat terrorism on the sea and in the air. Of course, this is not an exhaustive list of problems related to ensuring peace in the Indian Ocean area and we are prepared to discuss proposals of other countries to this effect. But the implementation of our aforementioned proposals would undoubtedly contribute to an improvement of the situation in the region.

Distinguished members of Parliament: The peoples of our country have much that brings them closer together. But among the reasons for this noble, mutual attraction I would especially single out the continuous and profound search for the meaning of existence which is common to our spiritual cultures. The question of what a human being should be like is not a trivial one. Reflections on man's mission and on the right path to take in life, on the individual's quest for perfection have dominated the thinking of the great men of genius in our two countries. In their popular tradition, the search for the meaning of life formed the eternal triangle — human being, humanism, humanity. It may be for that reason that creeping pragmatism is not typical of our peoples' national character. A high degree of humanism is also evident in the policies of our two countries. Both the Soviet and Indian people tend to think not only in terms of their own security or interests, but also to relate them to universal security and the aspirations of the whole mankind. And today when we are working to abolish nuclear weapons and to build a nonviolent world, we regard the well-being of man as the primary and preeminent objective in the evolution of the world civilization. [applause]

Today, the danger of war means more than heavy stress, a burden injurious to mental health. The arms race diverts enormous material, intellectual, and various other resources and consequently denies people the necessary means to improve their existence and hence limits their ability to enrich society through creative work. If the life of the billions of people is to be changed for the better in a most radical way, the resources required for this should be derived from what is now spent on the military. In other words, it is necessary to pare down the material wherewithal for the arms race and to channel resources to development. We cannot fail to recall in this context that Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people [applause] was among the first political leaders who realized that this is the way to meet the global challenges facing mankind.

The Soviet Union, too, has been consistenly emphasizing that disarmament would lead not only to a more secure world, but also to a high standard of living Our positions in this matter coincide with the positions of India and other Delhi-6. We support an early convening of the UN conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. Regrettably it has not yet been possible to hold this conference because of the opposition essentially of one country which spends on the arms race more than any country in the world.

Only the elimination of nuclear arms, a ban on space weapons, the destruction of chemical weapons, and the principle of sufficiency in defense needs would provide the necessary resources for imporving the life of nations. Should this be achieved it would be possible in the lifetime of the present generations to come to grips in a practical way with the task of abolishing hunger, poverty, illiteracy, and other social and economic ills. When millions of people suffer, when they are deprived of the essentials of life, one cannot go on living as if this is not his concern.

Ending the arms race would also effectively promote the implementation of the idea of a New World Economic Order. This would also make it easier to solve the problem of foreign debts which for many countries is now not only a great economic challenge, but also has political consequences. Therefore, the problem of disarmament has many dimensions. Each of them accentuating the need for its solution. What is particularly unacceptable is replacing the race in some types of weapons with a race in other weapons. If we were to disarm in one area only, only to build up weapons of mass destruction in another area, that would not be disarmament but a fraud. And referring to the SDI which, according to world famous experts threatens to leave yet another anormous hole in the pockets of people in many countries, world public opinion is being told that besides being a defensive program, the SDI also stimulates the development of nonmilitary economies that would bring about higher employment and even greater prosperity. This is not the place to engage in polemics. However, we would just say that the cynical proponents of this program make no secret that with the help of the SDI they not only intend to dictate to other countries how they should live, but also want to increase their national product by impovershing others.

May I, in conclusion, once again turn to Soviet-Indian relations. They rest on the reliable foundation of our treaty of friendship and cooperation. The treaty has not just opened broad prospects for a steady development of mutually beneficial ties and contacts. Its supreme meaning lies in the reciprocal commitment to act should a complicated situation arise for one side or both. [applause] Such situations did arise. Both the Soviet Union and India have remained faithful to their commitments and acted in accordance with the spirit and the letter of our treaty. Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India have stood the test of time. Instrumental in this have been the ties and contacts between our Parliaments which should be further developed. I am saying this on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause].

The greatest victory is one in which nobody is defeated and all can share in that victory. You know those great words and the author of those words. This great maxim, which was proclaimed on Indian soil more than a 2,500 years ago, turns [out] to be even more relevant today. In the age of nuclear arms the only possible victory is the victory of reason. Let us jointly work for it. [applause]

Distinguished members of Parliament, I wish you success as you apply your minds and efforts for the benefit of the Indian people and for the sake of universal peace. Let friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India grow further. Thank you. [applause].

Gandhi Responds

BK271405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1247 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to joint session of Indian Parliament assembled to hear address by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev — live]

[Text] Mr Vice President, Mr speaker, General Secretary Gorbachev, members of Parliament, distinguished guests: We are honored to have in our midst the great and dynamic leader of a great and friendly country. [applause] Few statesmen have caught the world's imagination in so short a time as our eminent guest. [applause] His address has given a glimpse of the man and his mission, of his vision, and of his determination to devote the vast power of the Soviet Union to the great objective of peace. [applause] General Secretary Gorbachev is the inheritor of a great legacy; the legacy of the Great October Revolution. [applause] He is today in a hall which has integral associations with another revolution — the Indian led by Mahatma Gandhi. [applause] Our revolution, which trod the path of non-violence, brought down an empire, and freed a people, was unique in world history. [applause] In this very chamber Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the advent of independent India and dedicated it [applause] to the service of the millions who suffer. There are amongst us some who witnessed that tryst with destiny. [applause]

Ever since our independence we have borne in mind the fact that freedom, prosperity, and peace are indivisible. We have labored for India's economic development, for India's strength. At the same time we have striven for peace and cooperation throughout the world. Our policy of nonalignment is an expression of the spirit of reconciliation that animated our nonviolent struggle for freedom. Reconciliation and peace are what the world needs today. Mahatma Gandhi observed that the record of history from the time man was cannibal down to our time shows a steady progress toward nonviolence. [applause] Science has generated undreamed of additional power. Only the vision of peace will enable the human race to save itself from the consequences of all this power.

General Secretary Gorbachev cherishes just such a vision of peace. [applause] We were heartened by his ready acceptance of the successive proposals of the 6-nation 5-continent initiative for disarmament. [applause] His own proposals at Reykjavik go far beyond what we attempted. [applause] They are remarkable for their sweep and boldness.

In the interests of humanity all nuclear weapon countries must come together in a binding compact to eliminate nuclear weapons and prevent the spread of confrontation to outer space. [applause] Soviet domestic policies and initiatives are breaking fresh ground. We wish you success in your quest of peace. You personify innovation and boldness. [applause]

Your visit shows the importance the Soviet Union attaches to friendship with India. [applause] It gives us an opportunity to demonstrate how greatly we value the friendship of your great country. [applause] It is a friendship which has supported us in our moments of anxiety [applause] and helped us in building a modern economy. Our treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation enshrines our abiding trust and confidence in each other. Addressing the Soviet people during his historic visit in 1955, Jawaharlal Nehru said in Moscow: Countries make pacts and alliances often through fear of some other country or countries; let our coming together be because we like each other and wish to cooperate and not because we dislike others and wish to do them injury. [applause]

I was touched by the warmth of the Soviet people. I hope you will carry back with you the warmth and affection of the Indian people. [applause] We thank you for your memorable address. [applause]

Gorbachev to Cultural Society Session

BK270923 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 27 (AFP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev offered assistance on an "equal footing" to countries in Asia and the Pacific Thursday in implementing a regional peace and security plan he proposed earlier this year. "Of special importance for overall Asian security are bilateral relations between the nations of this continent," Mr Gorbachev said in a speech to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and Friends of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, he said, was prepared to contribute on an "equal footing" to the process to bring about "peace, revival and prosperity" in the region. "Indeed, this is the political essence of the philosophy outlined in the Vladivostok address. It is an invitation to a common quest and to equitable cooperation," the Soviet Communist Party secretary-general said in a reference to his July 28 proposal in Vladivostok for an Asia-Pacific security plan.

Mr Gorbachev, on his first visit to an Asian country as Soviet leader, called Thursday for "confidence-building" measures in the region. "We believe that a radical improvement of the situation in Asia is not just necessary, it is possible through the reduction of arms, including nuclear arms, through limitation of naval activities in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and through devising and implementing confidence-building measures," he said.

The Soviet leader said Moscow did not seek to improve relations with any country at the expense of friendly ties with any other. India-Soviet relations constituted an "important asset" and the Soviet Union would not "take a single step" in its foreign policy which could harm Indian interests, Mr Gorbachev said. The remark was seen as reassuring India that any understanding the Soviet Union reached with fellow communist giant China would not be at the expense of relations with New Delhi. Mr Gorbachev praised India for its "real and tremendous contribution to the contemporary development of Asia and of the world civilisation." "The louder India's voice in the world, the more attractive the example of its independent foreign policy which rejects imperialist diktat and interference, the higher its standing in the Non-Aligned Movement, the more vicious become the attacks against it," he said.

Mr Gorbachev also spoke of "plots and intrigues" against India as well as "Any attempts to undermine India's integrity and unity" which he said the Soviet Union severely condemned. In the 49-minute speech, the longest yet on his visit to India, the Soviet leader said Moscow was aware of the steps India had to take to defend its "sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity." It was seen as a reference to India's oft-expressed fears of a threat from across the border in Pakistan, the sub-continental neighbour with which India has fought three wars since independence from colonial ruler Britain in 1947. New Delhi has conveyed its concern to the Soviet Union on Islamabad's nuclear programme, for which China is believed to have provided assistance, and the induction of U.S. weapons into Pakistan.

Mr Gorbachev linked regional conflicts to what he called "neoglobalishm" which he said "epitomises the policy of modern colonialism and militarism, which relies on the activities of transnational corporations." "We are witnessing all this in Central America, in South America, in the Middle East, and in Southeast and South Asia," he said. On his eight hours of officials talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi since arriving here Tuesday, he said: "We are talking as friends, frankly, sincerely, instantly understanding each other." "A dialogue with your prime minister is always an enriching experience, reassuring that Indo-Soviet relations are in reliable hands."

Defense Officials Hold Talks

BK271742 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A Soviet team headed by Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, had discussions with the minister of state for defense, Mr Arun Singh. Marshal Arkhomeyev and Mr Arun Singh had discussions by themselves for about 45 minutes. Later, the delegations of the two countries joined them. The Indian side included the minister of state for defense production, Mr Shivraj Patil, the three service chiefs, and senior defense officials. Senior Soviet officials assisted Marshal Arkhomeyev. The meeting lasted 1 hour.

CPI, CPI-M Members Meet Gorbachev

BK280152 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of India led by its general secretary, Mr Rajeshwar Rao, met the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, in New Delhi today. Other members of the delegation included Mr Indrajit Gupta, Mr Indradeep Sinha, Mr N.E. Balaram, and Mr M. Farooqi. A group of CPI-M leaders also met the Soviet leader. They include the party general secretary, Mr E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Mr Basavapunnaiah, and Mr Harkishan Singh Surjit.

Gorbachev Hosts Banquet 27 Nov

BK271752 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A return banquet was hosted by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in honor of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and Mrs Sonia Gandhi at the Soviet Embassy late in the evening. Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi were received by Mr Gorbachev and Mrs Raisa Gorbachev.

In his speech, Mr Gorbachev said the Soviet Union wishes to see India strong, prosperous, and modern. He said that India may continue to count on Soviet Union's support and understanding. India's relations with the Soviet Union will not be allowed either to be tainted or marred. New Delhi talks have helped both the countries [word indistinct] relating to the present, and the future, better (?known) to each other.

Reciprocating his sentiments, Rajiv Gandhi said that India and the Soviet Union have begun a new chapter in the history of cooperation.

[Begin Gandhi recording] Our people have in fact, been celebrating a festival of India-Soviet friendship for the last 3 days. [end recording]

Lok Sabha, Assembly By-Election Results Viewed

BK251630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpts] In Madhya Pradesh, all the four assembly by-election results have been declared. The Congress-I [Party] has bagged three seats and the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] one. [passage omitted]

With this all the results are now available of the Sunday by-elections to 2 Lok Sabha and 14 assembly seats spread over in 6 states. Congress-I has retained both the Lok Sabha seats of Raichur in Karnataka and Banka in Bihar. Of the 14 assembly seats, the party has bagged 6, Janata 4, BJP 2, and Lok Dal and Communist Party of India-Marxist 1 each.

Pakistan Upgrade of PRC Weapons Under Review

BK210912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, assured the Lok Sabha today that our defense forces are ever ready to meet any threat to the security and integrity of the country. During question time, he said the government is committed to the defense of the country and will discharge its responsibilities in this respect.

Earlier, replying to the main question, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, said the government has seen the reports regarding Pakistan's plans to establish facilities for the production and upgradation [as heard] of Chinese F-7 aircraft with the United States weaponry and avionics.

He said we are fully aware of Pakistan getting sophisticated weapons which might jeopardize the security of our country. The government is daily reviewing the situation in this regard, he added.

3 Pakistani Intruders Killed Near Jammu

BK260335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Three Pakistani intruders were killed in two separate encounters with the BSF [Border Security Force] near Jammu on Monday night. An official spokesman said in Jammu that five of their accomplices escaped under the cover of darkness.

In another incident in the Dera Nanak area one person was killed when he tried to sneak into Indian territory. According to police sources, the intruder opened fire on the BSF patrolling party when he was challenged.

Spokesman Comments on Gorbachev's India Visit

Urges Soviet 'Influence' for Peace

BK261326 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad today that Pakistan desires to develop cooperative relations with the Soviet Union as it is not only a great power but also an important neighbor of Pakistan.

Commenting on the visit of the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, to India, the spokesman said the Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Security Council which is vested with the primary responsibility of the maintenance of international peace and security. Pakistan, therefore, hopes that the Soviet Union will exercise its influence for the promotion of harmony and cooperation in the world, especially in the South Asian region.

Referring to the statement of the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, that its relations with India do not counter or challenge the real, legitimate interests of other countries, the spokesman said the implementation of this sound bilateralism would be a positive contribution to the promotion of stability and good-neighborly relations in the South Asian region and the world.

Views Proposed Soviet Arms to India

BK261120 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated that it believes in the principle that every state has an inherent sovereign right to acquire arms for self-defense. Commenting on reports in the Indian and other media with regard to the agreements under consideration for the supply of a variety of sophisticated military equipment by the Soviet Union to India, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan has not therefore protested in this regard. But, he said, Pakistan regrets the fact that this principle is not followed by India when it chooses to make comments on the requirements of Pakistan for its self-defense. The spokesman said Pakistan cannot ignore implications for its security as to what happens in the region around her and that has to be taken into account.

He said as of yesterday Pakistan did not receive prior information about troop movements close to Pakistan's border as promised by the Indian prime minister and according to the existing understanding between the (?two) countries. However, the Pakistan authorities concerned are watching the situation closely and are vigilant.

Supports View of Afghan Settlement

BK261633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Pakistan has welcomed the statement of the Soviet leader Gorbachev that the day is not far off when the question of Afghanistan will be resolved politically. A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today expressed the hope that the promise implicit in the Soviet leader's statement will be fulfilled, leading to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, restoration of the independent and nonaligned status of that country, the right of the Afghan people to self-determination, and the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honor. Pakistan on its part, he added, is ready to make its full contribution toward a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. [passage omitted]

About the change in the Kabul administration leadership, the spokesman said Pakistan does not recognize any Afghan regime or any kind of change in the that regime which is the result of the military intervention of a foreign power. [passage omitted]

UN's Cordovez Returns From Talks in Kabul

BK260346 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's pesonal representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, has returned to Islamabad today after 2 days of talks with authorities in Kabul. He will resume talks with Pakistani authorities tomorrow. Speaking to a Radio Pakistan representative at the airport, Cordovez said that he had talks in Kabul on the remaining two issues pertaining to the implementation of a comprehensive settlement of the Afghanistan problem and the time frame for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. He described both topics as very significant. Regarding the next round of indirect talks in Geneva, Cordovez said that this round of talks will be held at a time when [words indistinct]. He said his effort has always been to take his mission forward. His current visit is to see what movement has been made in this (?direction).

Holds Further Talks on Afghanistan

BK261657 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Cordovez, had another round of formal talks with the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in Islamabad today. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen later that the talks, which are making progress, would continue into the 2d week of the current of shuttle of Mr Cordovez.

The UN envoy is to leave for Tehran tomorrow on the next phase of his visit to the area.

Afghan 'Unprovoked' 19 Nov Firing Protested

BK241528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces fired 12 rounds of artillery last Wednesday [19 November] at Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency as a result of which one Afghan refugee was killed. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him on this unprovoked attack. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such provocative attacks do not cease, then the entire responsibility for the serious consequences will rest with the Kabul authorities.

21 Nov 'Attack' Protested

BK261711 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1700 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The Kabul regime's Armed Forces fired seven tank rounds last Friday [21 November] which landed 10 km southwest of Arawali in the Kurram Agency, killing one Afghan refugee. The Kabul regime's charge d' affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad today and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

Delhi Reports Meetings Banned in Karachi

BK250334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] In Pakistan, 12 persons were arrested in scattered clashes in Karachi yesterday as the government extended a ban on meetings throughout the city. Police sources said demonstrators set a truck and a private car on fire in north Karachi and clashed with police who retalliated with batons and tear gas.

'Record' Exports to EEC in 1985-86 Reported

BK251010 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 24 (AFP) — Pakistan's exports to the 12-nation European Economic Community (EEC) touched an all time record of 695.5 million dollars during fiscal 1985-86, it was reported here.

The EEC is Pakistan's largest trading partner, S.M.A. Ashraf, vice chairman of Pakistan's Export Promotion Bureau, told a seminar Monday in Karachi. Pakistani exports included leather, cotton textiles, hand knotted carpets, sports equipment, and surgical instruments. The community's external relations chief, R. Houlison, held out continued bright prospects for Pakistan, despite a continuing large trading deficit.

Pakistan and the EEC signed a cooperation agreement in May and the first joint commission meeting envisaged assistance in environmental control, transfer of technology through scientific cooperation and healthy two way trade, and the dissemination of information on investing in Pakistan. The arrangement offers concessions to Pakistani traders to bridge the trading deficit with the EEC.

Friday Prayers View U.S. 'Crisis', Hostages

LD281216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Today, the third day of Basij Week, the Navy Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religious-political Friday prayers were held throughout the country. In Tehran, Friday prayers were held at the University of Tehran and its surrounding streets under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani. In his Friday sermons, while praising the self-sacrifice and devotion of the Navy personnel in protecting and safeguarding the security of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly referred to the importance of the role of the Basij forces, and said:

The military and political victories achieved by the Islamic Republic of Iran are due to these Basij forces who have provided an insurance for the country's future.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani then referred to the political crisis in the United States which has engulfed U.S. and White House officials after the revelations made by the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: This political victory which was achieved by us and by our nation was not by chance. The interesting point here is that each day the remarks of the U.S. President and other U.S. officials are different from those made the day before. This demonstrates the confusion of the leaders of the Great Satan.

The Majlis speaker added: Both Reagan and other U.S. officials have admitted a few important points which are of interest to our nation and to others. These are: The Islamic Revoluiton of Iran is influential in the world; and Iran has the upper hand in the imposed war and for this reason, in order to alleviate their problems, the Americans have stretched out their hands to us. Also, they have reached the conclusion that Saddam and the Ba'thist party are doomed to destruction, and they should have firm links with the future victors of the war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani added:Despite the fact that world powers have tried in the past to isolate Iran, now they are trying to get closer to the Islamic Republic and this attempt has taken the form of a race.

Referring to the failure of various U.S. attempts to make contact with Iran and the confessions of the U.S. President that he has tried to make contact with moderate elements in Iran, the Majlis speaker said: In Iran, in pursuance of the holy Koran, the entire system from the leadership down to the ordinary members of society is moderate. It was you who called us fundamentalists and it you who are afflicted by it. However, our claim is that we are moderate. This means that we are neither prepared to submit to bullying capitalists nor to submit to tyrannical communists. It is you who wish to bully and are searching for those who would submit to bullying in our country.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Our principles have been the same from the beginning. Today too we say that if the Americans will stop bullying and will return our assets which have been confiscated in the United States, then from this podium we shall ask the Lebanese people to assist you in the problem of hostages. You should not pointlessly distort the issue and you should not relate it to the purchase of weapons because we shall act any way we can to purchase spare parts for our weapons and equipment which are mainly American.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council emphasized: We have never entered into any transactions with Israel, which we regard as illegitimate, for the purchase of weapons. Even if we find that the weapons we have received have come to us through Israel, we will not even use them in the fronts. Do not drag in the name of Israel in your attempts to defame the Islamic Republic of Iran, for that is futile.

Continuing his remarks, the Majlis speaker referred to financial corruption in the United States and said: One matter that was made very clear during this political crisis and which is very ugly is the matter of financial corruption which has forced all the political figures, and even the U.S. attorney general, to engage in contradiction and lies.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council said: Unfortunately, the Soviet Union has also misused this issue and has announced that U.S. interference in the war will cause the war to last longer. We say: Do you who give missiles, aircraft, weapons, and ammunition to Iraq wish to see the war end? If you claim that you wish to see the end of the war you should not give anything to Iraq.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasized: We will purchase American weapons and ammunition from any country in the open market, except Israel. If at any time they decide not to sell us anything in the open market, then our Armed Forces, the Basij, and the Guards Corps will continue this war for as long as necessary until we achieve victory.

'Desperate U.S. Attempts' at Relations Viewed

LD270920 Tehran IRNA in English 0909 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Wednesday that the Islamic Republic had pit the U.S. Congress, the Democrats, and the Republicans against each other so much that they were now cutting each other's throats. Hoj. Rafsanjani said that over the past two centuries the British and the Americans were the ones who ridiculed other countries and by sowing discord among the leaders created crisis for the sake of their own ambitions. "But now we are paying the U.S. back in its own coin," he said.

Speaking to a group of visitors comprising Navy and Basij commanders, Rafsanjani added that the situation in Europe and the Middle East too has been disturbed following the disclosure of desperate U.S. attempts to come closer to the Islamic Republic and its alleged shipment of a plane-load of arms to Tehran. "It is only the beginning," he warned, adding that with the continuing despatch to the war fronts of the Basij and other popular forces the enemies are in great panic.

On the alleged U.S. arms supply to Iran, he said "There is more to say about this issue which we will clarify later." On modern arms shipment to Iraq. Rafsanjani said the Soviets were giving the Iraqis various types of advanced aircraft and weaponry, including MiG's and T-72 tanks and spare parts. The French, he said, supplied them with Super Etendards in addition to Mirage fighters. The Americans, too, have provided Baghdad with dlrs. One billion in credit, he said. They are providing Iraq with wheat, chemical weapons, helicopters, and satellite information (of Iranian troop movement) despite their claim of neutrality. And all this is happening at a time of war, Rafsanjani said. But when they themselves claim that only a plane-load of arms has been sent to Iran a big ballyhoo started in the world, he noted. "The U.S. Administration is disturbed. Differences rise between the U.S. and Europe. And the Arab states too are shocked and do not know what to do."

The Majlis speaker said all these facts prove that the Iranian nation over the past seven years has been fighting single-handedly without relying on any earthly power and that it has been directly or indirectly at war with the world's evil super powers. "We have succeeded in defeating all the arrogant powers, including the U.S., the USSR, Britain, and France, and we owe this honor to a great extent to the presence of the people at the war fronts."

Elsewhere in his speech, Rafsanjani referred to Iraq's recent inhuman attacks on civilians as another blunder by the Baghdad regime. He said these maniac enemy attacks will only strengthen the resolve of the Islamic combatants to speed up their final blow on the tottering Ba'thist regime. "We request our combatants not to give any further respite to the enemy to repeat these atrocities."

Referring to the Navy Day (Nov 28) Hoj. Rafsanjani praised the valor of the naval forces and said they were the only protectors of the relative security in the Persian Gulf. He said without the Iranian Navy, security in the region would be impossible and emphasized that the naval forces must be further strengthened in the Persian Gulf.

Eulogising the role of the Basij volunteer forces, the speaker said without them it would never be possible for Iran to victoriously continue the war for the past seven years.

On the newly formed 100,000 strong Mohammad (SAW) Corps, Rafsanjani said this phenomenon, was unprecedented in the world and the history.

Tudeh Party Says Covert Relations To 'Continue'

LD262306 (Clandestine) Radio of the Iran Toilers in Persian 1530 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tudeh Party Central Committee statement on the secret diplomacy of the Khomeyni regime in collusion with the White House:

Alert and militant Iranian people! The reactionary and medieval Khomeyni regime has once again demonstrated the true nature of its profoundly antinational and antidemocratic policies in all dimensions in the form of a great national calamity. One of the features of these treacherous policies which has been recently revealed is the existence of continuous and long relations with the United States and collusion with the White House. The exposure of these links, due to internal clashes within the ruling circles, laid bare some important angles of the secret diplomacy of the Islamic Republic in establishing ties with imperialist countries, including U.S. imperialism.

As a result of these revelations, it was made clear that the leaders of the Islamic Republic had many secret dealings away from public view with the security advisers of the White House, McFarlane and Colonel Oliver North, in Tehran and in Western Europe over an 18 month period in order to regulate the secret relations between the two countries.

One of the consequences of these discussions was the delivery of all kinds of modern weapons and aircraft spare parts to Iran, needed by the Islamic Republic in order to continue its imperialist-dictated and expansionist war. In fact, the secret discussions between the rulers of the Islamic Republic and the White House, in order to regulate their covert relations, at the present juncture are the results of a number of mutations in the Islamic Republic's domestic and foreign policies.

In their domestic policies, a few years ago the rulers of the Islamic Republic started a policy of treason against the anti-imperialist goals of the February revolution, serving the interests of big capitalists and feudal landlords, the suppression of revolutionary and democratic forces, and an unbridled policy of hostility toward the communists and toward the Soviet Union. In their foreign policy, with their collusion with Japanese, British, West German, French, and Canadian imperialists, and through their ideological and political unity with America's lackeys in regions such as Turkey and Pakistan, and through disrupting regional and world peace, the leaders of the Islamic Republic demonstrated their willingness to collude with imperialist countries.

Now, as a result of the disgraceful revelation of secret discussions between the leaders of the Islamic Republic and the security officials of the White House, further proof and documents have been revealed in condemnation of the treasons of the regime against the goals of the revolution. *The Washington Post*, organ of U.S. imperialist circles, in defending Reagan's policies, has revealed that the relations between the White House and the Islamic Republic go back a long way. The beginning of these relations was the cooperation of the CIA with the intelligence organizations of the Islamic Republic. According to *The Washington Post*, the CIA put a list of Tudeh Party activists at the disposal of Khomeyni's regime. As a result, nearly 200 people were executed and the activities of the Tudeh Party of Iran were banned. The British intelligence service also took part in that conspiracy. It should be noted that at that very time CIA Director William Casey received a distinguished service award for this accomplishment.

What is now being revealed after 4 years once again confirms that the savage attack against the Tudeh Party was the shot fired by imperialism at the heart of the revolution. It also signalled the beginning of the collusion between the treacherous leaders of the Islamic Republic with the White House leaders. On 28 Mordad 32 [19 August 1953, when the shah was restored to power], imperialism, in order to achieve its neocolonialist aims in our country, first savagely attacked the Tudeh Party of Iran at the hands of the court coupists. Now, it is proved once again that anytime imperialism and reaction decide to suppress the nationalist and popular movement of our nation, they first attack the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party of the Iranian working class, because of its deep-rooted popular, anti-imperialist, and patriotic aspirations. It is now clear that despite the claim of the leaders of the regime in the year 62 [1983], that the arrest of the leaders of the Tudeh Party of Iran was the result of 2 years of surveillance and investigation by Revolutionary Guards brothers. It was nothing but the implementation of conspiracies of CIA and intelligence service agents by the executioners of the Islamic Republic.

Now it is clear that the arrest and torture of the leaders of the Tudeh Party of Iran and thousands of other Tudeh members, which Khomeyni hypocritically called a miracle and a divine will, was the outcome of the evil plots of some criminal elements at the instigation of certain imperialist and reactionary circles and for the sake of their plundering interests.

The facts that have been exposed reveal that the reason for that diabolic attack on the Tudeh Party of Iran was its incessant and undaunted defense of national interests, the interests of workers and other deprived elements in society, the exposure of the true features of imperialism and domestic enemies of the revolution and its condemnation of the reactionary policy of continuing this filthy war.

Noble and hard-working Iranian people! It is clear that the revelation of the details of the regime's covert relations with the United States, Israel, and other imperialists will continue. In the future, greater shame and disgrace will be heaped upon those engaged in these plots. Nevertheless, collusion with imperialist countries led by U.S. imperialism will not come to an end because the reactionary nature of the Khomeyni regime is unalterable. At the moment, the regime is trying to make the waves of the present crisis pass over its head and prevent further disgrace in the eyes of the public. It is toward this end that Khomeyni as the true formulator of foreign policy has personally stepped forward in order to suppress people's voices and not allow the people to learn about the details of 18 months of continuous discussions with the security officials of the White House. Khomeyni is frightened of the anger and hatred of the people toward America. He remembers the fate of the government of the liberals [Bazargan's provisional government] after their meeting with Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser, in Algeria. Therefore, to avoid the questioning of him and the entire regime, he is exerting every pressure to make sure that the people will not demonstrate their protest against the collusion of the regime with the United States.

It is in view of this danger that Khomeyni warned the group of Resalat deputies in the Majlis [group of opposition deputies], who have always advocated the establishment of relations with the United States, that they have no right to abuse the present opportunity in order to settle their accounts with the government, because the entire order is in danger and they should keep quiet. In obedience to Khomeyni, they did so.

On the basis of these facts we call upon the sincere and popular elements who remain within ruling organizations and bodies to realize that there is only one path left if they wish to remain faithful to the aspirations of the revolution and toilers, namely to support the principled policies of the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party of the working classes of Iran, and to join the united front of the masses in order to topple the regime of the Islamic Republic and to establish a revolutionary and democratic government.

Under present conditions, it is the national and popular duty of these forces to put their information concerning the collusions of the regime with the imperialists, as well as differences and rivalries within the ruling circles, at the disposal of the revolutionary forces and to further disgrace the regime.

Workers, farmers, toilers, aware and patriotic personnel of the Armed Forces! On the one hand, the regime continues to send you and your children to the fronts of this devastating war and hypocritically calls this filthy war the war against Zionism and imperialism. On the other hand, it extends the hand of subservience and friendship toward America and Israel, and it places American and Israeli weapons in your hands fo fire at the hearts of your brothers. At the moment, through the covert collusion of the regime with the United States and the receiving of American and Israeli weapons, the reactionary nature of the war and its antihuman and antinational goals is clearer than ever before. By joining the nationwide antiwar movement and by supporting the Tudeh Party of Iran, this most consistent and most persevering defender of the toilers and deprived classes of society, you should fight for the sake of peace, freedom, independence, and social justice.

Revolutionary and progressive forces, Tudeh activists! Under the present sensitive conditions when the process of the alienation of the masses from the ruling circles and the ever-increasing erosion of the social status of the antipeople regime of the Islamic Republic has been accelerated, the task of exposing the regime, especially Khomeyni's role in treason against the revolution and collusion with America, is an urgent and necessary duty. With the slogans of 'Death to world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism' and 'Death to the treacherous and criminal regime of Khomeyni', you should try to unite all the national and popular forces in the united front of the masses.

Long live the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party of the working classes of Iran. Long live the united front of the masses. Death to world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism. Victory to the struggle of the masses in the path of the downfall of the regime of the Islamic Republic.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran 3 Azar 65 [24 November 1986]

U.S. Seeking To Regain Military 'Influence'

LD261756 Tehran IRNA in English 1634 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Head of the War Information Headquarters (WIH) Dr Kamal Kharrazi and chief of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) 'Ali Reza Afshar outlined latest political developments in Iran and the region as well as the current situation of the Iraqi-imposed war to a gathering of college students here Tuesday.

Commenting on the recent efforts by Washington to resume ties with the Islamic Republic followed by contradictory comments of American officials on the issue, Kharrazi said that the main goal of the U.S. was to regain its military and political influence in Iran. The WIH head also termed the joint U.S.-Britain plots to isolate Syria as a "threat" to the Islamic Republic.

Dr Kharrazi noted that Iran is capable of buying its needed weapons from any source in the world and said the Islamic Republic by leaving its doors shut to the U.S. has proved that it will not trample upon its avowed principles whatever the circumstances.

Kharrazi attributed Iran's agreement to cooperate with Iraqi Kurdish strugglers as being in line with Iranian policy to unify all Iraqi dissident groups in the fight against the Baghdad Government.

On recent Iraqi air raids on Iranian residential areas, the WIH head said that the enemy raids are aimed at demoralizing the Iranian people and weakening their firm resistance. But, he noted, the Iranian people will tolerate all economic bottlenecks but won't stop shouting "War, war, till victory."

The WIH head furthermore said that Iran has all along announced that it has no desire to hurt the Iraqi people. But, he said, this does not mean the Iraqi Government will be allowed to continue perpetrating all manner of atrocities against Iran. All Iraqi military-economic centers, mainly located near the western Iranian fronts, are within the range of Iranian artillery and missiles. Iran can destroy all these targets whenever it wants to do so, he said. Kharrazi reiterated that the Iranian reprisal attacks on Iraqi military and economic centers are only aimed at forcing the Iraqi regime to discontinue committing such barbarity.

Another speaker was the chief of the IRGC's central headquarters who said "Iran will seize Baghdad, if necessary, to gain its denied right and topple the ruling Ba'thist regime." Afshar also warned world powers and other governments which back the Baghdad regime to discontinue their financial and political support for the Iraqi rulers.

Malian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

LD260704 Tehran IRNA in English 0703 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita arrived here Wednesday heading a political delegation and was welcomed at the airport by his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati. In an interview upon his arrival, the Malian minister said that he will confer with Iranian officials on joint political views in international circles.

The Malian foreign minister is visiting Iran at the invitation of Dr Velayati. The delegation will also discuss expansion of relations between the two countries in various fields.

Holds Talks With Velayati

LD261450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] During his first round of talks with Velayati, the Malian foreign minister expressed hope that the visit of the Malian delegation would prepare suitable grounds for expansion and strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. Afterwards, he explained the general situation of his country and, referring to the problem of drought in Africa and particularly in Mali, said his government has launched extensive efforts to combat this crisis and to achieve self-sufficiency in food and it is currently implementing certain projects.

Foreign Affairs Minister Velayati, while emphasizing the priorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy — to expand relations with Muslim and deprived countries of the Third World, particularly the African states — said: The state of Mali is one of our priorities and we intend to establish the best relations with this country.

Explaining the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy and its practical demonstrations in various international issues, particularly the issues related to the African continent, Velayati referred to the Iraqi imposed war against Iran and said: This aggression was in fact a confrontation launched against us by those powers whose interests are threatened by the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

With regard to our country's stance on the imposed war and Saddam's present peace-seeking efforts as well as those of his supporters, Velayati said: We are in favor of lasting peace in the region for ourselves and for others, but this desire can never materialize as long as the war-mongering and aggressive regime of Iraq survives.

In conclusion, Velayati expressed hope that this Islamic and revolutionary aspiration will be realized as soon as possible.

Received by Hashemi-Rafsanjani

LD262354 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Visiting Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita met here with Majlis (Parliament) Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani where he lauded Iran's remarkable progress despite the problems imposed on the Islamic Republic. He also expressed hope that his visit to Iran would lead to further strengthening of relations between the two countries. Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani told Mr Meita that the Islamic Republic of Iran desires good relations with Muslim oppressed but free countries.

Mali, Rafsanjani noted, is well aware how Iran handled U.S. special envoy, Robert McFarlane, since the Islamic Republic's policy is not inclined to have friendship with the colonizing powers.

Hoj. Rafsanjani said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to assist in the administering of justice for the oppressed people of Africa. He noted that the Islamic Republic is determined to enhance her cooperation with others once peace is established in the regions. The Islamic Republic of Iran expects other countries to cooperate with her to eliminate foreign dominance and colonization.

The Malian foreign minister arrived here Wednesday.

Conveys Message to Khamene'i

NC271554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Malian foreign minister, who has come to Tehran at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart, met with President Khamene'i yesterday afternoon. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the Malian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Malian foreign minister handed a written message from his president to Mr Khamene'i. He later expressed his satisfaction with this meeting. He stated: I was commissioned by Mr Moussa Traore to extend his most sincere greetings and respects to your excellency and to the Iranian nation. My president also assigned me the task of carefully studying the gains achieved by the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to work toward the consolidation and expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation. He added: Mr Moussa Traore is aware that the importance of Iran is always increasing. In light of the moral and Islamic resources of Iran, he expressed hope that cooperation between the two countries would expand in all political and economic fields.

Mr Khamene'i then expressed his gratitude for Mr Moussa Traore's sincere message. He pointed to the need for establishing very strong bilateral relations in the political, technical, and economic fields. Referring to the fact that one of the main tenets of our foreign policy is the establishment of close relations with Third World countries, especially with those in Africa, Mr Khamene'i added: We give special priority to African countries in our foreign policy because we sympathize with what this oppressed continent has suffered. For more than a century, the Western powers, each in its own way, placed Africa under the strongest possible pressure, for it is a continent rich in various resources and blessings. They oppressed the African nations with their economic (?power). They destroyed the cultures and civilizations of this continent and plundered its underground resources to their benefit and to the detriment of the region's peoples. The end result is the immense material and cultural poverty that we see in Africa today.

Mr Khamene'i affirmed: Our nation was under strong pressure from foreign powers for many years. The great revolution of this nation, which was based on and directed by Islam, was actually a movement and a fight against these pressures. Therefore, we are opposed to all bullying powers — both Eastern and Western — in any part of the world. We sympathize with countries and nations which have suffered or which are now suffering from such oppression. This is a primary tenet of our foreign policy. Stressing the expansion of bilateral relations in all possible fields, Mr Khamene'i expressed hope that cooperation between the two countries would increase.

Referring to the imposed war, our president said that the main objective behind Iraq's military attack against Iran was to destroy both it and the revolution. He noted that the destined outcome of any fight against a revolution is well known throughout the world. A military struggle against a revolution is doomed to fail. Mr Khamene'i added: The Iraqi regime and the person who leads it did not learn about this experience from history. Therefore, he remained at the bottom of a pit which he himself had dug, committing more and more penalties every day. He is now so deep in this hole that nothing can draw him up.

Mr Khamene'i stated: During your stay in Iran, you will see part of our people's mobilization. God willing, we will soon finally resolve the problem of the war.

Holds Talks With Musavi

LD272349 Tehran IRNA in English 1310 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27 IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said Thursday that Islamic motives and interests of the Muslim nations of Iran and Mali could be a basis for an overal expansion of mutual relations.

Speaking in a meeting with the visiting Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita, the prime minister stressed Iran's foreign policy in expanding relations with the deprived and Muslim nations of Africa. He added that with the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and revival of human values, the tyrannised nations of Africa, including the Malian Muslim nation, could be confident that Iran will welcome their willingness for expansion of relations. The prime minister also stressed importance of identification of necessary grounds for expansion of these relations.

Keita expressed the willingness of the Malian Government and Muslim nation to expand overall relations with Iran and said his country boasted of strengthening ties with Iran. The Malian minister also described his talks with Iranian officials as 'positive'.

Present in the meeting were Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs 'Ali-Reza Mo'ayeri.

Keita arrived here Wednesday heading a political delegation. He has held talks with Foreign Minister Velayati, President 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Discusses Agriculture With Zali

LD272353 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] In the meeting of the Malian foreign minister with Minister of Agriculture Zali, the two countries stressed the expansion and greater agricultural relations between them. In this meeting that took place in the Agriculture Ministry building today, Mr Zali stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran, after the victory of the revolution, has carried out certain effective and beneficial activities toward the expansion of agriculture to the extent that many times more work has been carried out in comparison with the 50 year rule of the last regime in the fields of water, electricity, road building, and agriculture. He stressed that the Agriculture Ministry is prepared to cooperate with Mali in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, the stabilization of moving sand, irrigation, training and research, and to benefit from the experiences of Mali in the fields of cotton and corn.

Next, Mali's foreign minister, thanking the Islamic Republic of Iran for its readiness to continue all-round cooperation with Mali, emphasized: This is good news for the friendship and fraternity existing between the two countries. He added: In the meetings that have taken place, the basis for cooperation between the two countries has been founded, and with attention paid by each party to familiarizing themselves with the resources of the other, bilateral relations will expand in the future. In conclusion, he declared his country's readiness to cooperate with Iran in the field of agriculture.

Departs Tehran 28 Nov

NC280631 Tehran Domesic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Malian Foreign Minister Mr Modibo Keita, who led a political delegation to Iran at the invitation of our foreign minister, left Tehran this morning. He was officially seen off by Mr Velayati.

Our correspondent reports that during his stay in Tehran the Malian foreign minister met with our country's high-ranking political officials and signed a memorandum of understanding with his Iranian counterpart on economic and political issues.

Italian Television Program Mocks Khomeyni

Foreign Ministry Issues Protest

LD261657 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Ministry summoned Italian Ambassador here Giuseppe Bladucci Wednesday and handed him a strong protest note against the broadcast of a sacrilegious program on the country's state-run television on Saturday in which the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, was mocked. The note also warned that such T.V. programs might have serious consequences on Irano-Italy relations.

Italy's state-run television broadcast a commonplace show on Saturday which dealt with alleged U.S. arms shipments to Iran. An Iranian official announced here Wednesday that the Islamic Republic considers the insulting T.V. program broadcast on Italian state-run television a shift in Rome's policy in relations with Iran.

Iran also holds the Rome government responsible for serious consequences the broadcast of such programs might cause, the official warned, adding that the Islamic Republic will feel justified to reconsider its relations with Italy.

Muslim people residing in Italy reasoned that Italy's implicit approval of the contents of the T.V. program accounted for its silence on the issue. They urged the Islamic Republic to reconsider her relations with Italy. The Muslims also termed the Tuesday statement of an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman who expressed deep regret over the broadcast of the program as "insufficient".

According to the latest report, Italy's Embassy in Tehran released a communique Wednesday expressing deep regret over the broadcast of the insulting T.V. program.

Envoy to Rome Recalled

LD270954 Tehran IRNA in English 0920 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — The State Political Council decided to recall Iranian ambassador in Rome and asked the Italian Cultural Association in Tehran to close its office, in protest to an insulting program broadcast on Italy's state-run television on Saturday.

The council in its Thursday session also reviewed activities of Iranian cultural houses in European countries and instructed Foreign Ministry to summon Iranian Ambassador to Italy Gholam-'Ali Heydari to Tehran. The repugnant program broadcast on Italy's state television on Saturday dealt with alleged U.S. arms shipment to Iran.

3 Italian Diplomats Expelled

LD271659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Italian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran was summoned to the Foreign Affairs Ministry of our country this afternoon. He received the names of three Italian diplomats who must leave the Islamic Republic of Iran within 7 days. Further, it was communicated to the Italian ambassador that all Italian cultural centers in Iran have been closed and they will not be allowed to operate as of today.

IRNA Names Diplomats

LD272028 Tehran IRNA in English 1909 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — [Passage omitted] The three diplomats are Commercial Attache Francesco A. Tardini and two other attaches Fausto Carotenuto and Caprino, who have been ordered to leave Tehran within a week. Minister of Ershad e-Eslami (Islamic Guidance) Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami had earlier announced the need to close the association office Thursday. [passage omitted]

Minister Comments on Expulsions

NC280741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Minister of Islamic Guidance Khatami gave an interview to our correspondent yesterday evening in which he said the following: In protest of the airing of an anti-Islamic and insulting program dealing with the Islamic Revolution and its leadership, broadcast in an effort to divert the world's attention from the recent U.S. political defeat, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has closed the Italian Cultural Association in Tehran and has summoned its ambassador from Italy.

In response to our correspondent's question on the reasons for the extensive propaganda campaign carried out by the world's mass media against the Islamic Republic, as exemplified in the transmission of the insulting program against Iran on state-controlled Italian television, he said: The heavy defeat suffered by the United States in its efforts to establish relations with the Islamic Republic — efforts which were decisively rejected by the imam of the nation, officials of the Islamic Republic, and our martyr-nurturing nation — led to a nearly unprecedented crisis in the United States and to the humiliation of U.S. politicians in the world. Following this U.S. defeat, the Zionists and several Western governments tried to contain this crisis with their special propaganda. We know that the Zionist regime was the leading player in these plots and that they are once again repeating the fabrications disseminated in the past about the Islamic Republic's links with that regime. Of course, this plot is a rusty weapon that has been defeated by our nation with its slogans calling for the overthrow of the regime that occupies Jerusalem. The culmination of the rage in Muslim nations, particularly in the occupied territories and in Lebanon, which emerged following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, is manifested in the Islamic Republic's deep-rooted enmity for the regime occupying Jerusalem.

The minister of Islamic Guidance then protested the broadcast of an anti-Islamic program that insulted the Islamic Revolution on state-run Italian television, saying: It is surprising to us that a government such as that of Italy would become involved in a sinister propaganda plot in order to save face for the bullying U.S. officials, and has thus taken action that has hurt the feelings of hundreds of millions of Muslims throughout the world. He added: Unfortunately, the Italian officials have not displayed a favorable stand to date. Recently, the Italian defense minister uttered provocative remarks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also, the positions taken by the Italian interior minister and a number of Italian MP's on fugitives and outlawed Monafeqin [mojahedin] are examples of the Italian officials' actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the broadcast of another anti-Islamic film entitled "The Beauty and the Beast" on Italy's state-run television in the past, which thanks to the Islamic Republic's persistent efforts was proven to be full of lies, and which shamed the Italian officials, Mr Khatami said: Unfortunately, by airing another film against the Islamic Revolution and its leadership following the political defeat of the United States by Iran, the Italian officials have become involved in a plot — something that only U.S. puppets do.

In another part of his interview with our correspondent, the minister of Islamic Guidance stated:

[Begin recording] We strongly condemn this position and negative propaganda and declare that the feelings of all Muslims have been hurt and the holy values of Muslims throughout the world have been trifled with. The Italian Government should not take suchnegative behavior and the damage done to the Muslims' feelings lightly. I want to say at this point that it is a source of very great surprise and regret that the sanctities of a great and divine religion have been insulted under the very nose of the pope, who is the leader of the Christians, and that no reaction has been forthcoming from the Vatican in defense of divine religions. We believe that this sort of approach to Islam, to the Islamic leadership, and to Islamic values displays the rage of world arrogance and its minions toward revolutionary Islam based in Iran. [end recording]

Italy Expresses 'Deep Regret'

LD251856 Tehran IRNA in English 1849 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Nov 25, IRNA — The Italian Foreign Ministry expressed its deep regret Tuesday over the broadcast of a television program Saturday in which the leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni was mocked.

Interviewed by IRNA here the Foreign Ministry's spokesman claimed that the government has no control over the Italian radio and television. "Radio and television programs do not necessarily represent the government's view", he said. The spokesman also stressed that historically Iran and Italy have had friendly relations and such issues should not be regarded as a shifting in Italian policy.

The commonplace program was shown on the state-run television and dealt with alleged U.S. arms shipments to Iran. The Italian radio television organisation declined to comment on the issue and its director general has so far refused to talk with IRNA. But the producer of the program in an interview with Italian press expressed his deep regret when informed their program had hurt the feelings of Muslims in Italy.

Iranian representatives in Italy stopped work for two hours Monday in protest to the program and condemned this offensive act of the Italian television, 99 percent of whose shares are owned by the government.

Musavi on 'Hostile Measure', Oman Exercises

LD261814 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text]Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Wednesday described the recent portrayal by the Italian television of the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, as "a hostile measure" by the Italian Government. He added that such irresponsible actions will surely mar the two countries relations. Addressing reporters at the end of the cabinet session, Musavi said the Islamic Republic, if it so desires, is also able to offend their religious sentiments, but Islam does not allow such provactive acts.

Musavi said the Islamic Republic will make them repent for their shocking behaviour towards Iranian Muslim's sentiments, not by mere words but through suitable actions.

On recent attempts of the imperialist-Zionist mass media to portray the Qods occupying regime as an "arms broker" for Iran, the prime minister said that it is really amusing that on one hand they (imperialist media) accuse Iran of involvement in the attack on a Jew's synagogue in Istanbul, and on the other they relay such starkly contradicting news which are both sheer fantasies.

Musavi said the U.S. is vainly trying to make the world's revolutionary Muslims pessimistic towards Iran by forcing its proxies to disseminate such lies. Musavi added that Muslims were not so simple-minded to be deceived by U.S. propaganda, and nor is the Islamic Republic so weak to be damaged by such preposterous measures. The sole way for successfully encountering such plots is for the revolutionary Muslims to mobilize their forces against the Qods usurping regime and strike telling blows on its interests throughout the world, remarked Musavi.

On the joint British-Oman exercises in the regional waters, the premier said that these exercises are a direct provocation against the Islamic Republic, and added that Britain should know that the era of assembling colonial forces in the Persian Gulf has long passed. "The truth should be forced on U.K. that its forces are no more good for any colonial conquests," said Musavi, adding "Isn't it puerile that they dream of frightening us with 4,000 decrepit marines above all from Britain."

The prime minister stressed that the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean should be cleansed of all foreign forces including the East and Western superpowers. The littoral states should decide their own affairs, he said, adding that they are quite mistaken, who believe they can prolong their reactionary regimes by invoking foreign countries' help.

Commenting on the dispatch of the 100,000 strong Mohammad (SAW) Corps to the fronts this week, Musavi said that this is a grand display of the Iranian nation's resistance against the global arrogance. He further added that the nationwide participation in this elite corps is the most crushing answer that could be given to the enemies of the Islamic Revolution.

Navy's Malekzadegan on Oman-UK Exercises

LD261556 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Iran's Navy Commander Captain Mohammad Hoseyn Malekzadegan said here Wednesday that savage Iraqi air raids on Iranian residential areas over the past few days is a result of Baghdad's great fear of volunteer forces' massive presence at the Iraqi-imposed war fronts. "Contrary to what Saddam Husayn of Iraq expects, such brutal air attacks on residential areas will only serve to make Iranian volunteer forces more determined to deal fateful blows on the Ba'thist troops," Malekzadegan said.

On the expansion of the Navy-declared military zone in regional waters, Malekzadegan said that all Iranian light and heavy naval warships and destroyers are quite able to remain at sea away from their land bases for months. Iran's Navy maintains a strong presence to secure shipping traffic and vital passages deep in the Oman sea, Malekzadegan said.

On efforts of the global arrogance to disrupt the balance of power in the region, the Navy commander said that even the most sophisticated weapons and planes such as AWACS, Mirage, Super Etendard, or littoral defense systems put at the disposal of the Iraqi regime could in no way affect the power balance.

The Navy's decisive action in intercepting and inspecting cargo ships, suspected of carrying goods for Iraq, has served to sharply cut the number of Iraq-destined cargo ships in the Persian Gulf, the commander said.

Commenting on the joint Oman-Britain military exercises codenamed "Swift Sword", the captain said that the Islamic Republic expects regional countries to protect regional security themselves. He added that there is no need for foreign countries to come to the region from thousands of miles away.

On the cooperation between the Navy and the naval forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC), he said that there is a sincere cooperation as well as exchange of experiences between the two.

UN's Cordovez, Velayati View Afghan Issue

LD271829 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The special envoy of the UN secretary general, Mr Cordovez, who has travelled to Tehran to report on the indirect Geneva discussions to resolve the Afghanistan problem, met with Foreign Minister Velayati this afternoon. The special envoy said that there are various indications that the foundation for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is now better prepared than in the past. It is hoped that the issue of Afghanistan will come to an end following the withdrawal of the Soviet forces.

Our country's foreign minister welcomed the international efforts to speed up withdrawal of the occupying forces engaged in the Afghan war. He stressed: No solution that does not involve the Afghan mujahidin will have any chance of success.

He added: The continuation of political dialogues must not delay the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by the occupying forces from Afghan soil.

Velayati pointed out: The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that no solution from outside the region involving meddling by other countries will be acceptable.

Rafsanjani Discusses Ties With Turkish Envoy

LD261813 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Turkish ambassador to Iran, Ismet Birsel, in a meeting with Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Wednesday stressed that Turkey was willing to expand its mutual relations with Iran not only in economic fields but also in all political spheres. Rafsanjani responded that Iran was also willing to have more friendly relations with Turkey and outlined the Islamic Republic's policy of giving priority to relations with Muslim and neighbouring states.

Referring to the elements disturbing bilateral relations, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that it was in the interest of both countries to cement their relations and foil such conspiracies. [passage omitted]

FRG Reportedly Seeking Expanded Relations

LD261735 Tehran IRNA in English 1732 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, Nov 26, IRNA — Iran's Ambassador to Bonn Mohammad-Jivad Salari met with West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher here Tuesday night and submitted him a written message from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The message was in response to Mr Genscher's letter to the Iranian foreign minister. In his letter, Mr Genscher had given explanations on the closing of Iran's book pavilion in Frankfurt's fair two months ago.

Salari told IRNA that the German official called for a meeting with his Iranian counterpart in Bonn. He added that Mr Genscher stated that his country is interested in expanding her relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Maneuvers Held 'To Maintain Combat Readiness'

LD261151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Today, on the first day of Mobilization Week, the Khandaq Maneuvers were held all over the country. The corps of Sarallah's first district announced: Today, in the city of Tehran and other towns and cities of the Tehran Province, the Khandaq maneuvers began with the participation of 20,000 mobilization troops. The objective of these exercises is to maintain combat readiness of the organized mobilization forces, to demonstrate combat capability of the popular mobilization forces in stopping and searching [suspicious people and vehicles], to guard cities' sensitive and vital centers, to heighten alertness of the teams in charge of neutralizing chemical bombs, and to combat a potential enemy intending to carry out acts of terrorism, explosions, rioting, and destruction in cities.

In the course of the maneuver, held from 0800 to 1200 today, the mobilization forces carried out their missions under command of the central Khandaq headquarters. Other exercises today included defense against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare, in order to demonstrate capability of the mobilization forces to combat chemical attacks. The latter exercises were carried out from 0930 to 1030 this morning at the Jomhuri-ye Eslami Square and afterwards [word indistinct] operations were performed.

Khamene'i Inspects Maneuvers

LD261755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Interview with Chairman of Supreme Defense Council Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on 26 November at Tehran's Seyyed-e Khandan Avenue by unidentified correspondent — recorded]

[Text] This morning Supreme Defense Council Chairman Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i inspected various stages of the Khandaq maneuver in the trenches of the combatants at Tehran's Seyyed-e Khandan Avenue. According to our correspondent's report, the president, wearing military uniform and a special headband decorated with Islamic and revolutionary slogans, came to see the maneuver without prior arrangements. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the combatants deployed in the trench and the people of the district.

After inspecting the combatants' trenches and military equipment and talking to them, Khamene'i was interviewed by our correspondent, describing objectives of the Khandaq Maneuver and the outcome of dispatching the huge 100,000-strong Mohammad Corps, may God's salutations and benedictions be upon him and his scion, in the imposed war. We draw your attention to this interview

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr President, in view of your inspection, could you please explain your evaluation of this maneuver?

[Khamene'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This year as last year — or perhaps even better — our youths will successfully carry out this plan. In principle the Khandaq plan is a symbol of the people's general mobilization to defend cities, centers, and the prestige of the revolution. As you are witnessing, various strata of the people have taken part in this plan. The young men from the district who have put on their mobilization uniforms to take positions in different centers and in practice are carrying out a maneuver.

As the imam graciously said several years ago during ceremonies, thanks to the Khandaq plan, the enemy will never have the slightest chance of penetrating our cities under any circumstances. If we imagine that the enemy could ever find enough courage in the future to reach one of our cities, he would not be capable of penetrating the city from the air. I mean, as you are witnessing, the people's presence in urban and rural centers and in every street would stop them. Thanks be to God, the exercise is very good; the youths are very wise and happy. I can see that they are fully prepared. Our youths are like this. Our people have always seen such scenes and it is the nation that is present on every occasion. Other nations should observe and those struggling should learn a lesson from our people. Those who oppose our nation should understand who they are facing and what sort of a nation we are.

[Correspondent] As you are aware, on the last day of Mobilization Week, the huge 100,000-strong troop deployment will take place; in view of the people's enthusiasm waiting for this move, could you please tell us what the outcome of this deployment will be on the war front?

[Khamene'i] As I said before, first of all the great Mohammad deployment has more than 100,000 troops. Originally it was announced as 100,000, but now the number has passed this figure and if the limit is removed, the number might double or increase even further. The effect of this on the war is very clear. First, it will guarantee that our youths will be present in organized battalions under certain commands. Such a force, pushing through any part of the front, would be capable of carrying out extensive and successful operations. If they were to be scattered along various sectors of the front, they would be capable of launching several simultaneous operations. In addition to that, as you know, our 500,000-strong battalions are not limited to the Mohammad Corps alone. The Mohammad Corps is only a part of the 500 battalions that were announced before. I am sorry, I made a mistake by saying 500,000 earlier. This Mohammad Corps is one part of the 500 battalions. Thanks be to God, the fact that we are witnessing the people's readiness in the public mobilization is very interesting. The public mobilization of the Mohammad Corps can be a symbol of the people's presence on the battlefronts and their readiness.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Khamene'i] Thank you, I wish you success. [end recording]

Combatants 'Fully' Prepared To Launch Offensive

LD272026 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — The recent escalation of Iraqi crimes, including the resumption of attacks on the cities is another big blunder of the Ba'thist regime at a time when the Iranian Muslim combatants are fully prepared to launch large-scale offensives.

Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani made the remarks while addressing a gathering of the vanguards of the elite Mohammad (SAW) Corps in front of the Majlis here Thursday. He also said that regional and international atmosphere is gradually becoming favourable for the grand Iranian move.

Recent Iraqi crimes in bombarding the civilian areas in the cities of Bakhtaran, Ilam, Eslamabad, Gilan-e Gharb, Dezful, Andimeshk, Saqqez, and Sanandaj unveiled the real face of the Ba'thist regime, he said. The Muslim combatants have fully realised the extreme brutality the Baghdad regime is capable of, added the speaker. Such crimes have justified reasons for a military act which the Ba'thist regime fully deserves, said Rafsanjani.

Rafsanjani further noted that the proposed dispatch of over 100,000 volunteer forces of Mohammad (SAW) Corps at the end of Basij week (Dec 2) has shaken the world and the political disorder at the center of crimes and corruption (U.S. White House) is one of its impacts.

The speaker also addressed the relatives of the martyrs of Iraqi air raids on the residential areas and assured them that Mohammad (SAW) Corps would soon avenge the Iraqi crimes.

Victory Near; 100,000 To Depart for Fronts

LD262127 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — More than four million Iranian volunteers have so far successfully passed military training courses and there are 15,000 urban, rural, and nomadic resistance bases nationwide, said head of the Basij section of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani here Wednesday. Rahmani said that [words indistinct] Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni's order for the formation of a 20-million strong army would shortly be realized because of the massive number of volunteers interested in learning martial disciplines. The Basij head made the remarks in a speech to managers of the Mostazafin (oppressed) foundation here.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani furthermore promised that the ultimate Iranian victory is near and said that the Mohammad (SAW) Corps, comprising 100,000 fresh volunteers will depart for the warfronts at the end of the Basij Week on December 2.

War Headquarters Urges Iraqi Pilots To Defect

LD261832 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — An Iraqi pilot whose Sukhoy-22 jet fighter was shot down in the southern city of Dezful Tuesday, disclosed here Wednesday that he had planned to defect to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Flight Lieutenant Muhammad Abu al-Hassan Faraj claimed that before his plane was hit he had tried to land at a regional airport. The pilot added that he bailed out after the plane was hit by Iranian anti-aircraft fire. The plane was among a group of enemy jet fighters which attacked residential areas in Dezful and Andimeshk, both in Khuzestan Province, on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the War Information Headquarters [WIH] Wednesday pledged Iran's full support for the Iraqi pilot's move and called on other enemy pilots to defect to the Islamic Republic in order to escape from the suppressive situation in their country. Iraqi pilots will be free to go to any place in the world if they defect to the Islamic Republic, the WIH said.

Iraqis Used Others' Facilities To Bomb Larak

LD271752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran announced: The Iraqi regime made use of facilities belonging to others for its air attack on the Larak oil terminal. Larak, situated at the mouth of the Hormuz Strait to the south of Bandar-e 'Abbas, was targetted by air by the Iraqi regime last Tuesday afternoon [25 November] and three vessels that were anchoring at the portside of this mobile terminal were damaged.

The supervisor of the War Publicity Headquarters, while announcing this piece of information stated: The information received through our radar bases in the region states that Iraq's fighter-bombers, in order to reach Larak, made use of facilities belonging to others. He said that the range of our radars extends to the point that they register every kind of refuelling in the airspace of the Persian Gulf, taking note that they have to be carried out in high altitudes; but our radars did not register any such cases of air refuelling on Tuesday afternoon and this demonstrates that the Iraqi regime benefitted from cooperation from other quarters and made use of their facilities to attack Larak by air. He added: The Islamic Republic of Iran is seriously following up this episode so that those who provided the necessary facilities for Iraq's air attack on Larak may be identified.

The supervisor of the War Publicity Headquarters also referred to the bombing of the oil field of Al-Bakhoush in Abu Dhabi by Iraqi fighter-bombers of the Iraqi regime, and stated: This action of the Iraqi regime which resulted in inflicting some losses and casualties can be considered as an example of Iraq's policy of extortion used against regional governments. In this manner, the Iraqi regime intends to involve the rest of the countries of the region in this war or at least to make use of the financial and material resources of these countries so as to continue its aggressions against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Jets Bomb Saqqez

LD261648 Tehran IRNA in English 1627 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26, IRNA — Several residential areas of Saqqez, in Kordestan Province were bombed by Iraqi jet fighters at 16:00 hours local time (12:30 hours GMT), Wednesday. Eight civilians were wounded and several housing units damaged in the raid.

Iraqis Bomb Marivan; 2 Killed

LD271047 Tehran IRNA in English 1043 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27 IRNA — Two civilians were martyred and several others wounded as Iraqi jet fighters bombed several residential areas in Marivan, Kordestan Province, Thursday morning. several housing units were also damaged during the raid.

Intruding Iraqi aircraft bombed residential areas of the western city of Saqqez Wednesday afternoon wounding eight civilians and damaging several housing units.

uf subhead Iraqis Raid Sar Dasht; 10 Killed

LD271958 Tehran IRNA in English 1704 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text]Orumiyeh, west Azarbayjan Prov., Nov. 27, IRNA — Ten civilians were martyred and eleven others injured when invading Iraqi warplanes bombed the residential quarters of the town of Sar Dasht, west Azarbayjan Province, Thursday. Several residential units were damaged in the course of the Iraqi bombardment.

The Iraqi Ba'thist regime, continuing its reign of terror on the border civilian areas of Iran, had earlier in the day bombed inhabited parts of Marivan, Kordestan Province, causing several casualties.

Communique No 2,666

LD251704 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, IRNA — Several Iranian civilians were martyred and wounded in an Iraqi air raid on residential areas in Dezful and Andimeshk, both in Khuzestan Province, Tuesday, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,666 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that enemy military and economic centers in the northern Iraqi city of Dahuk were heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 07:42 hours (04:12 hours GMT) Tuesday.

The fighters after inflicting substantial casualties and losses on Iraqi troops returned safely to bases, the communique said.

The Joint Staff communique furthermore said that one Iraqi Sukho-22 jet fighter was shot down by Iranian surface-to-air fire in Dezful, Khuzestan Province, at 12:06 hours (08:36 hours GMT) Tuesday. The plane's pilot was captured.

Another Iraqi jet fighter was shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire in Pol-e Zahab, Bakhtaran Province at 17:12 hours local time (13:42 hours GMT) Tuesday, the communique said.

Heavy Iranian long range artillery fire continued pounding Iraqi military and economic targets in the southern fronts Monday inflicting considerable damage on them.

Elsewhere, the military communique said that an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and one enemy telecommunication center, one supply bridge, and several gun emplacements were destroyed in Marivan operational theater, northwestern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire Monday. Enemy logistical operations were also checked.

In the western fronts, the communique said, three Iraqi tanks were destroyed and several enemy gun emplacements set afire in areas overlooking Mehran by Iranian artillery fire on Monday. Elsewhere in these fronts, enemy fire was silenced.

According to the communique, Iranian Muslim combatants checked most of Iraqi engineering operations and prevented enemy troops from fortifying their positions in the southern fronts on Monday. Heavy damage was inflicted on enemy torops in Pich-e Angizeh operational theater.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces, the communique said, opened heavy fire on Iraqi positions in parts of the southern and western fornts Monday inflicting several casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Communique No 2,667

LD261642 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 26 IRNA — Iranian jet fighters heavily bombed Irbil Air Base, inside Iraq, at 07:35 hours (04:05 hours GMT) Wednesday. The Iranian jet fighters returned to their bases safely after inflicting "irreparable damage" on the base, according to a military communique released here.

Communique Number 2,667 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iraqi forces sustained heavy blows when Iranian Muslim combatants shelled their positions throughout the battle fronts over Tuesday and Wednesday.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian artillery brought engineering activities as well as movement of Iraqi supply and munitions vehicles to a halt on Tuesday.

Iraqi artillery fire was silenced in Basra operational region, the communique said, adding that enemy tank activities were disrupted in Majnun Islands, Jofeyr, Bejliyeh, and Yabis with some of the enemy tanks set ablaze.

Elsewhere, casualties were inflicted on a group of Iraqi patrols in Nahr 'Anbar region, the communique said.

Some Iraqi soldiers were killed and wounded in the western fronts when their gun emplacements, observation posts, heavy vehicles, as well as a munitions depot of the enemy came under Iranian shelling, the communique said.

The communique said that exchange of artillery fire raged in northwestern fronts being somewhat more intense in Hajj 'Umran where the Iranian Muslim combatants destroyed parts of Iraqi positions and fortifications in Kalaleh heights. Enemy movement was stopped and considerable casualties inflicted on them in the said region, added the communique.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces defended their positions in southern fronts destroying eight group bunkers and observation posts of the enemy and setting afire some vehicles of theirs.

Communique No 2,668

LD271545 Tehran IRNA in English 1534 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — Iraqi military and economic centers along the border areas were subjected to non-stop heavy artillery fire of the Muslim combatants Wednesday, inflicting fresh losses and damage, said a military communique here Thursday.

Joint Staff Communique No 2,668 also said that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi armoured and tank units in Eyn-Khosh operational region silenced their fire, setting ablaze several enemy tanks in the process.

Enemy movements in border areas of the southern fronts were halted as they came under heavy Iranian artillery fire Wednesday. During artillery fire exchanges in Bakhtaran and Ilam operational regions parts of the Iraqi positions such as group bunkers and watch posts were destroyed and two munitions dumps and several military vehicles set afire.

In Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, and Marivan regions of the northwestern fronts, exchange of sporadic fire continued and Iranian forces heavily shelled Iraqi positions and installations and checked the enemy activities.

Some residential areas of Eslamabad-e Gharb, Saqqez, and Marivan, in northwestern Iran, were bombarded by intruding Iraqi warplanes Wednesday and Thursday, in which a number of houses were destroyed and several civilians were martyred or wounded, concluded the communique.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 DECEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi warned Iraq to stop violating the airspace of other Gulf states and he criticized the "indifference" of such states to the Iraqi violations, IRNA reported. Commenting on the possibility that other states in the region cooperated with Iraq in its recent raid on Larak Island, Musavi expressed hope that such reports are false, but he said Iran will investigate the matter to determine which country might have done "such a silly act." He denied that Iran has agreed to give unexploded Soviet-made Iraqi bombs to the United States and also rejected "rumors" that Iran has put its U.S.-manufactured weapons at the disposal of any other country. In another development, Tehran radio announced that the International Red Cross (IRC) has agreed to resume its activities in Iran, citing an IRC statement that "formally requests" Iran to "overlook past differences."

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn commented on Iran's "special and dirty cooperation" with "U.S. organs and the Zionist entity" in a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, asserting that Iraq was "expecting this to take place before now." Iraq has been calling Ayatollah Khomeyni a "charlatan" since 1981, he pointed out, and even before his movement took power in Iran, the Iraqis expected that its "first evil deed would be against Iraq."

The Greek paper *Dhimokratikos Logos* claimed in a 2 December report cited by AFP that the United States made at least 20 arms deliveries to Iran by air and that several other consignments were made by ship from Western Europe. The paper said it will publish "in the next few days" a full transcript of the tape recordings on which its reports are based.

Israel

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres expressed "shock" over U.S. allegations that Israel transferred funds to the Nicaraguan contras and termed such reports an "anti-Israel plot," Jerusalem radio noted. IDF radio pointed out that checks with "all elements involved" reconfirm that Israel had no prior knowledge of the money's final destination. Sources cited by *The Jerusalem Post* suggested that Saudi Arabia facilitated the funds transfer in connection with its AWACS deal. In a related development, "reliable sources" told the *Post* that the Iranian opposition faction led by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr gave the Beirut paper *Al-Shira'* details of the U.S. arms deal in an attempt to discredit both President Reagan and Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Regarding Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's position on the peace process, Shamir's office stated that he would agree to an "international forum," but only after an agreement has been reached in direct negotiations with other parties, *Ma'Ariv* reported. The paper viewed this statement as a denial that Shamir's position on the issue has changed. Shamir also confirmed that Syria has chemical weapons and called for U.S. assistance in preparing the IDF to "prevent any surprises," *Davar reported*.

Syria

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' referred to the U.S.-Iran affair in a press interview cited by Damascus radio, stating that as Iran is an important state in the region, it is only natural that the United States will seek to establish relations with it using "all moral as well immoral means" to achieve this. Speaking to the UAE's *Al-Khalij*, he added that all talk about an Israeli role in the deal is an attempt to deceive Arabs and Muslims and stop them from establishing good relations with Iran by casting doubts on the latter's slogans about the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine. On Arab affairs, Al-Shar' said President Hafiz al-Asad has informed the Arab League that Syria supports the convening of a regular Arab summit and that it will make every possible effort to ensure its success.

Lebanon

Reporting on the continuing battles between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, Radio Monte Carlo said that over 30 people were killed and 60 were wounded in clashes at Maghdushah 1 December. Renewed fighting prevented a Lebanese Red Cross attempt to evacuate casualties from the Al-Rashidiyah camp near Tyre, while around 40 tanks bombarded the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps in Beirut. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that 420 people have been killed or wounded in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah since the fighting started. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the Palestinians repulsed fresh attacks on Shatila 1 December and claimed that Syrian artillery bombarded the camp.

In Saudi Arabia, SPA reported a cease-fire appeal by King Fahd, who deplored the continued attacks on Palestinians in Lebanon and warned that Israel is the only benefactor from the conflict.

In a separate development, IDF radio announced that four South Lebanon Army soldiers were killed and seven were injured in a 2 December clash with "terrorists" on the northern edge of Israel's security zone.

DRA

At least 25 DRA troops and Soviet advisers were killed 29 November when Afghan guerrillas shot down a transport plane some 30 miles east of Kabul, according to a rebel news agency cited by AFP.

An article in the *Kabul New Times* cited by BAKHTAR charged that some of the U.S. weapons sent to Iran were intended for Afghan rebels and accused Iran of serving "world imperialism."

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Najibullah Addresses Armed Forces Academy

Questions U.S. Interference

LD020902 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — The people of Afghanistan have selected once and for all the path of the April Revolution, the path of revolutionary transformations and social justice.

This was stated by Najib, general secretary of the PDPA CC, at a meeting held on the 10th anniversary of the Academy of the Medical Sciences of the Armed Forces.

The U.S. Administration, which follows the might is right policy in its international relations, makes a lot of noise about its concern over the so-called human rights violations in other countries. Why does the United States interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA, asked Najib. The DRA can solve very well the question of human rights observation without any legal advice from the U.S., Najib said.

The responsibility of the undeclared war against the DRA as a result of which thousands of Afghans have been killed in the past eight years rests with the United States and the reaction of the region.

The fact that the U.S. Administration will not refrain from any actions to promote its selfish interests has been reflected in the secret delivery of American weapons to Iran and the allocation of 600 million dollars to the Afghan counter-revolution during the current Afghan year.

The domestic counter-revolution, imperialism headed by the U.S., and the reaction of the region are striving to prolong the war in Afghanistan, said Najib in his speech.

The strategic objectives of the enemies, general secretary of the PDPA CC said, are inherent in the fact that Afghanistan is being kept as a hot bed of tension in the region so as to exploit the so-called issue of Afghanistan for anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan purposes.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA are decisively against such a policy and are firmly striving to ensure peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan, Najib emphasized.

Awards Military Personnel

LD020859 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — The tenth anniversary of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the Armed Forces of the DRA which is a shining example of the Soviet assistance to the DRA was marked here today.

Prior to participating in the meeting, Najib, General Secretary of the PDPA CC, observed the various services of the hospital of the academy and visited the patients. He also awarded orders and medals of the DRA to a number of personnel of the Armed Forces who had taken active part in the combat activities against the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

The medals of Red Banner which were approved by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA were also presented to the academy. Medals and orders of the DRA were also presented by Najib to a number of personnel of the academy who had rendered meritorious services.

The physicians and specialists of the Soviet Union who have served the academy were also awarded with letters of merit of the Central Committee of the PDPA.

Part of U.S. Arms to Iran Intended for Rebels

LD020844 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — The secret U.S. arms shipment to Iran has exposed to the world the sordid, double faced policy pursued by the Republican administration, writes an article published by daily *Kabul New Times*. According to the polls, conducted by the ABC TV network, 79 per cent of Americans expressed their outright opposition to the delivery of arms to Iran and doubted the honesty of the U.S. policy makers, the article said further.

Reagan's aides have since revealed that a part of the money paid by Iran was channeled into the Swiss bank accounts of Nicaraguan contras. But they did not speak about the fact that part of the Washington's arms to Iran were intended for Afghan counter-revolutionaries. This demonstrates quite clearly another angle of the U.S. led undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The world press had long ago disclosed that 80 per cent of CIA budget is earmarked for its destructive activities against the people and revolution of Afghanistan. As *[The] Washington Post* reported, the CIA operation against Afghanistan is its biggest operation since the Vietnam war. But the new developments convincingly prove that the reactionary rulers of Iran took a hand in the notorious intrigues, spearheaded by CIA against Afghanistan.

The article adds that the fundamentalist Islamic rulers of Iran who act in connivance with world imperialism have not concealed for a moment their open hostility against revolutionary Afghanistan. While hypocritically raising anti-American and anti-Zionist slogans, in practice they have served nothing but the geo-political strategies of imperialism in the region. The political system which gives birth to scandals such as Watergate, Lockheed, Irangate etc, and which can be sustained only on lies, can not have a future, the article concluded.

Mujahidin Stage 'Blitz' in Dar ol Aman

BK021050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 2 (AFP) — Afghan guerrillas fired 20 rockets from various points around Kabul into the administrative district of Dar ol Aman in a 15-minute blitz Saturday night, Western diplomats reported here Tuesday. The Afghan Defence

Ministry, the Afghan Army headquarters, and the Soviet Embassy are all located in the Dar ol Aman District.

Diplomats said the attacks may have been intended to "impress" either Diego Cordovez, United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's special representative on Afghanistan, who is in the region, or a delegation from Soviet Central Asia currently in Kabul. The diplomats did not indicate the extent of the damage, but said Afghan artillery opened up on the four areas from which the rockets seemed to have been fired.

There has also been fighting at Paghman, west of Kabul, diplomats said, adding that some residents had been buried alive in the rubble of their homes, with no rescue teams available to dig them out. The diplomats said November had seen heavy fighting in Shomali, north of Kabul, after an offensive by one of the main guerrilla groups, the Jamiyat-e Eslami.

15-Member Criminal 'Armed Group' Joins State

LD020931 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — A 15 member armed group, formerly attached to Mawlawi Muhammad Nabi criminal band, has joined the side of the revolutionary state of the DRA in Chahar Dehi District of Kabul, with its ringleader.

Noor Gul, the ringleader of the band, said in an interview to a BAKHTAR reporter that owing to the poisonous propaganda of the counter-revolutionaries since long they had cooperated with the bandits and have committed anti-Islamic and inhuman deeds. He further said that when he realized the fact that their resistance against the revolutionary state of the DRA is in vain, he along with his group have left the ranks of the enemy and joined the side of the state of the DRA. "Responding to the declaration of national reconciliation by the part and state of the DRA, we laid down our arms and returned to our homeland", he added.

Repenting over his past misdeeds, Noor Gul said that he and his companions are ready to struggle for ensuring a nation-wide peace and security and for the complete annihilation of the counter-revolutionary bands from the country.

AFP: 'Guerrillas' Down Soviet-Made Transport

BK011712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1703 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 1 (AFP) — Afghan guerrillas have shot down a Soviet-made four-engine transport aircraft over the Sahag Desert 50 kilometres (about 30 miles) east of Kabul, killing at least 25 persons, the pro-guerrilla *Afghan Islamic News Agency* reported Monday. The agency said the plane was shot down Saturday while carrying Afghan troops and Soviet advisors. Eyewitnesses had counted at least 25 bodies at the crash scene.

Afghan and Soviet forces had taken reprisal by shelling nearby villages, killing five persons, the agency said.

Gandhi Says Gorbachev Visit Serves Peace

BK020921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister has described Mr Gorbachev's recent visit to New Delhi as one of enduring significance to the further development of Indo-Soviet relations and the contribution of the two countries to peace and stability. The Delhi declaration signed during the visit is a vitally important initiative.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the declaration sets forth principles which must find universal acceptance if there is to be peaceful future. We commend the declaration to the world community for acceptance.

Making a statement in the Lok Sabha today Mr Gandhi informed members that the Delhi declaration is being circulated by the United Nations as an official document.

Talking of bilateral relations, he said commercial and economic exchanges are to be restructured to realize the vast, untapped potential for economic collaboration. Details are being worked out. A Soviet team is to visit shortly to discuss areas of further cooperation in science and technology.

Response Continues to Killings in Punjab

'Certain Actions' Initiated

BK011253 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] In the Lok Sabha members from all sides of the House urged the government to take firm action against the terrorists in Punjab indulging in the killing of innocent people. The agitated members told the speaker that they were not interested in statements but wanted to know what specific measures government plans to take to solve the problem. The House was having a special discussion on the Punjab situation following the killings of bus passengers in Hoshiarpur District yesterday.

The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, told them that the government would come before the House with complete statement along with certain positive steps it proposes to take to meet the situation. In a brief statement, he said 22 persons were killed in the incident and 8 injured. He said paramilitary and police forces are intensively patrolling the area. The home minister appealed to all communities to jointly fight this evil.

Initiating the special discussion, Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, charged the government with following an ad-hoc approach to solve the Punjab problem. He maintained that sufficient powers are available to the government under the laws to tackle the problem and alleged that it lacks political will to meet the threat posed by the extremists. Taking part in the discussion, members underlined the need to identify and isolate the forces preaching a separate state. The discussion is continuing.

The prime minister held detailed discussions with the chief minister and governor of Punjab in New Delhi today over the situation in the state in the wake of the killings of bus passengers [in] Hoshiarpur District by terrorists. Giving this information in the Lok Sabha today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the chief minister and the governor have told him that they have initiated certain actions last night it will take about 48 hours for results to materialize. He told the House it would not be possible for him to give details at this stage. Mr Gandhi was intervening in the special discussion on the subject in the House.

Punjab Intervention 'Complicated'

BK011429 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in Hindi 1410 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Deep anguish was expressed in the Lok Sabha today over the brutal killing of innocent people in the Hoshiarpur District and other places in Punjab. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, assuring the members, said that the government will take all possible steps to establish peace in Punjab. The prime minister said that the center faces legal and constitutional obstacles to intervene in Punjab. He said as long as a state government is in power there, even the central police units have to work under the state administration. The prime minister added that the imposition of the president's rule in the state will depend on the governor's report. He said the Indian Government can intervene in Punjab under the antiterrorist act only when the House is willing to amend this act. The prime miniter said the center can intervene on the law and order situation in states only when there is a national concensus. This is a complicated matter.

Meanwhile, heated discussion took place on a special motion moved by Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, on this subject. Intervening in the discussion, the prime minister said he has had talks with the state governor, Mr S.S. Ray, and the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala. The House will be informed about its results within a day or two. Strongly refuting the allegations against the ruling party, the prime minister said no party has made so many sacrifices as the Congress-I workers. Congressmen are active in every village of Punjab.

The prime minister's address was continuing at the writing of this report.

'Traumatic Developments' Viewed

BK011632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 1 Dec 86

["Spotlight" program on Punjab situation by V.D. Chopra, vice president, Patriot group of publications]

[Excerpts] The traumatic developments which had been rocking Punjab in the recent months, including gunning down of 26 persons — 24 of them bus passengers last evening — have caused widespread anxiety in the entire nation. That this issue figured prominently in today's proceedings of Parliament twice show how indignant leaders of all the political parties are over the activities of the terrorists in this border state. [passage omitted tracing developments in Punjab]

There is another dimension of terrorism in Punjab, a dimension which some people ignore. The Indian nation state has become a major factor in the world, in this region in particular. In spite of the trauma of [India-Pakistan] partition, the Indian people refuse to accept the ideology of a state based on religion and decided to establish a modern secular state which is welding together different religious, ethnic, linguistic, and other groups in a modern nation state. Its potentials are vast and it is on the verge of a significant take off. It has set a model of cooperation between countries with different social systems and has emerged as a bridge between societies with diverse historical and political grounds.

India in the scheme of certain powers must be broken and weakened if their game is to succeed. Attempts to overwhelm it by external military action and by arming some neighboring countries having failed, these powers are engaged in identifying and activating points of tension within the Indian polity. Destabilization and Balkanization of India is their strategic goal and forces of communalism and terrorism their allies and instruments. That a new cartographic aggression against India has begun in certain areas of India, particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir [which] are shown in these maps as outside India, should not be treated lightly. This cartographic agression is being matched by overt and covert support to the secessionists. Let us not make any bones about it. The Punjab events need to be placed in this broad context. In Punjab the foundation of Indian nation is under attack. What is at stake is the very concept of modern Indian nation state.

Punjab Akali Dal Leader Arrested

BK020249 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Mr Prakash Singh Badal, leader of the breakaway Akali Dal and a former chief minister of the state [Punjab], has been arrested at Ropar early this morning. The chief minister, Mr Barnala, told our Chandigarh correspondent that the arrest has been made for his role in supporting the terrorist activities in the state.

Antiterrorist Squads To Be Set Up

BK020259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Punjab government has announced a number of political and administrative measures to deal with the situation in the state arising from recent terrorist activities. The measures were agreed to at a high-level meeting of senior civil and police officers presided over by the chief minister, Mr Barnala, in Chandigarh last night.

The state government decided to forfeit and confiscate properties of persons found guilty of terrorist offenses or of persons abetting or harboring terrorists. It was also decided to set up antiterrorist squads under senior police officers. The squads will comprise Punjab police personnel and paramilitary forces.

Security Tightened for Strike

BK020319 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Authorities in Delhi have made arrangements to ensure maintenance of essential services in view of a call for bundh [strike] in Delhi today given by the Bharatiya Janata Party in protest against the killing of bus passengers near Hoshiarpur. Arrangements have been made to ensure that no untoward incidents take place during the bundh. The chairman of Delhi Transport Corporation [DTC], Mr R.N. Kapur, told All India Radio correspondent that DTC buses will not ply in the morning. The service may be resumed later during the day after taking stock of the situation in the capital.

In Punjab, Haryana, and the union territory of Chandigarh also, all political parties have given a bundh call for today. The administrations have tightened security measures in view of the bundh call and police patrolling has been intensified. Security forces are guarding vital installations. Bus services in Haryana have been suspended till noon. The district administrations in the state have been empowered to close educational institutions. Police patrolling on the national highway has been strengthened.

Strike Observance Reported

BK020913 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Delhi is observing a bundh [strike] today in protest against the killings of bus passengers in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab. Shops and business establishments are closed in response to the call given by the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP]. City buses are off the road, autorickshaws and some taxis are, however, plying. There is a thin attendance in offices, banks, and educational institutions. According to police, two matadors [vans] and a scooter were set on fire by a crowd in east Delhi. Stray incidents of stone pelting and blocking of traffic has been reported. In the Lahorigate locality in north Delhi, one ASI [Assistant Sub-Inspector] has been injured. Four persons were arrested in the Delhi cantonment area for stopping vehicles. One hundred people were taken into custody in west Delhi for violating prohibitory orders.

The Bharatiya Janata Party has appealed to its workers to be extremely cautious and not to allow their protest to take a violent turn again under any circumstances. A statement by the general secretary of the party, Mr Kishanlal Sharma, urged the people, especially BJP workers to maintain peace and harmony in the state where a bundh is being observed today.

Bundh is also being observed in several places in north India. In Haryana, Punjab, and the Union territory of Chandigarh, markets, educational institutions, and business houses are closed in a number of places. State transport services have been curtailed in view of the bundh. No violence has been reported from any place so for.

In Himachal Pradesh, several towns, including Simla and Mandi, are observing the bundh. Shops and commercial institutions are closed; essential services like transport and educational institutions have been exempted.

Reports from Jammu say that normal life has been disrupted as the city went on a day's strike. Vehicles are off the road and shops closed. Offices and essential services have not been affected.

Breakaway Akali Candidate Wins in Sikh Election

BK301619 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] The breakaway Akali Dal candidate, Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, has been elected president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] Committee [SGPC]. In the election held today in Amritsar, he defeated the ruling Akali Dal nominee and present SGPC chief, Mr Kabul Singh. Mr Tohra polled 74 votes, while Mr Kabul Singh got 58. One vote was canceled.

Our correspondent, Amrik Singh Virk, reports from Amritsar that polling was held under tight security. Later, other office bearers and an 11-member executive committee were elected unanimously. Mr Harinder Singh Taran Taran was elected senior vice president, Mr Ujagir Singh Rangreta junior vice president, and (Mal Singh Ghuman) the general secretary.

Speaking to newsmen, the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, said the ruling party is likely to take disciplinary action against all those who worked against its interest in today's election. He, however, asserted that the outcome of the poll would have no bearing on his government since it is responsible to the legislature, whereas the SGPC is only responsible for management of gurdwaras.

Official Arrested 2 Dec

BK020449 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0435 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Mr G.S. Tohra, newly elected president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh Temples Management] Committee, and Mr Prakash Singh Badal, leader of the breakaway Akali Dal, have been arrested.

Mr Tohra was arrested in Tohra village of Patiala District this morning. Punjab's minister of state for home, Captain Kanwaljit Singh, told our Chandigarh correspondent that Mr Tohra has been detained for lending respectability to the nefarious activities of antinational elements. [passage omitted]

2 Ministers Dropped From Punjab Cabinet

BK011557 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Here is a message just received: The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has dropped two of his ministers from the cabinet. They are the education minister, Mr Basant Singh Khalsa, and the minister for industrial training and technical education, Mr Nirmal Singh Kahlon. The All India Radio Chandigarh correspondent says they are suspected to have voted in favor of [dissident Akali leader] Mr Tohra in yesterday's SGPC elections. With this the strength of the Punjab cabinet has now been reduced to 29.

Five Killed by 'Terrorists' in Punjab 1 Dec

BK020301 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, terrorists shot dead five persons in two different incidents last evening. Four persons were killed in village Kotla, including three members of the family of a shopkeeper and one customer.

In another incident in Batala, one head constable of Punjab police was shot dead by three terrorists who came on a motorcycle.

4 Shot in Further 'Terrorist' Acts

BK011147 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1138 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, four persons were shot dead by suspected terrorists in two different incidents. The police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that two scooter-borne suspected terrorists shot dead three persons in village Rhode in Faridkot District this morning. In the second incident, two suspected terrorists shot dead one person near village Daulatpur in Gurdaspur District. An indefinite curfew was imposed in the (Suva) town as a precautionary measure. In Jullundhur, police fired plastic bullets on an agitated mob when the lathi [baton] charge by the CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] personnel proved abortive.

Pakistan Said Allowing Transit of U.S. Aircraft

BK020922 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was told today that Pakistan has confirmed that it allows the transit of U.S. military aircraft periodically from its air bases. The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, said in a written reply that the U.S. Government has also stated that transit facilities are used by its military aircraft with the approval of the Pakistan Government. Pakistan has, however, said that the accord of such facilities was a normal practice.

Navy Chief Discusses Plans for Expansion

BK011644 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The Indian Navy has completed designing a new missile destroyer. Its keel will be laid next year in Bombay. The ship will be the first of a class of vessels that will follow the Godavari class of frigates. The naval chief, Admiral Tahiliani, told newsmen in New Delhi today that the Navy's design organization has now acquired sufficient expertise to begin basic design work of an indigenous aircraft carrier. The new India-built naval ship *INS [Indian Navy Ship] Kukri* is being launched in Bombay on Wednesday, the anniversary of the sinking of the earlier *Kukri*.

It had gone down on the 3d of December 1971 during the Bangladesh operation. The new *Kukri* will be launched by (Suda Mulla), widow of Captain (Mulla), who was the commander of the *Kukri* and went down with the ship.

Admiral Tahiliani also said the former *HMS Hermes*, which is being fitted out in Britain, will join the Indian Navy in March next as *INS Vikrant* flying the Indian flag. It will be brought to India by the middle of next year.

SRI LANKA

Relations With Israel Not To Be Reestablished

BK290331 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, says that his country is not going to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. Speaking in Parliament he clarified that the recent visit of the Israeli president to Colombo was at the insistance of Tel Aviv. He, however, said the bilateral ties have only been suspended and not severed. There are certain inner compulsions for Sri Lanka to talk to Israel.

Earlier, the leader of the opposition, Mr Anura Bandaranaike, charged the Jayewardene government with isolating the country from its friends in India, West Asia, and the Third World by allowing the Israeli president's visit.

Our Colombo correspondent Plabon Majumder reports that the only Muslim opposition member, Mr Halim Ishaq, held Israel responsible for creating a rift between the Tamils and Tamil-speaking Muslims in eastern Sri Lanka. He alleged that Israeli-trained police commandos are in charge of security operations in the eastern Batticaloa District.

USSR Envoy Explains Stand on Ethnic Issue

BK021143 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviet Union's position regarding Sri Lanka's ethnic problem is unchanged, and they consider it an internal matter which should be solved by Sri Lanka. This was stated by the ambassador of the USSR in Sri Lanka, K.N. Kulmatov, at a news conference held in Colombo yesterday. Responding to a question by a newsman, the Soviet ambassador said that the talks between the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayewardene was considered to be positive, and the Soviet Union hoped that the problem would be settled soon.

Referring to President Jayewardene's visit to Moscow, the USSR ambassador said that the mutual agreement was reached to postpone the visit until next year. Mr Kulmatov said that during the Soviet leader's visit to New Delhi, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs had informed the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, about India's role as mediator in Sri Lanka's ethnic problem.

'Change' Urged in Tamil Revolutionary Struggle

BK011140 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam
in English 1324 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The startling developments in the Philippines on the 23d of November need careful examination. It is not the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile or his swift replacement that is at the center of the drama. It is the actual role of the military over the past few weeks that is of special significance.

The important factor — indeed fact — in the current situation in the Philippines is that the military and the communist New People's Army have become entrenched enemies. They have been at war with each other for 17 years, with neither side having gained much actual territorial advantage over the basic areas of control. It is therefore very difficult for the military to accept the guerrillas to become part of the normal processes of the country. The guerrillas, meanwhile, accept that they are not really making any headway in the day-to-day struggle. The whole situation has become a stalemate with some pressure on the guerrillas to turn themselves into a political force. But it may not be rational on the part of the military to allow this. The military is (?swearing) to fight and to destroy their entrenched opponents. Even though they may have some political power — in fact in the Philippines they wield a considerable amount of this — they do not see themselves as an actual part of the political process. In fact, like Juan Ponce Enrile, who is essentially a military man, they find the political process a nuisance and are constantly seeking short-cuts and ways around it.

There are similar situations in other countries. Peru is another recent example that comes into mind where even after the election of a socialist government the basic animosity between the Shining Path [Sendero Luminoso] Maoist guerrillas and the Armed Forces has been so strong that no negotiations have been possible, nor does it seem likely that the Sendero Luminoso will ever be in the kind of territorial strength they need to pose a lasting threat to the government in Lima, whatever that government may happen to be.

The significance of these two situations as far as the struggle in Sri Lanka for Tamil Eelam is concerned is this: The Sri Lankan military and the fighters for Tamil Eelam have not yet become entrenched foes. Thus, the territorial boundaries of their control are beginning to emerge. This is a very dangerous thing for the freedom struggle of the Tamils. This is why we have kept saying that, however long it takes, a revolutionary struggle must be a dynamic thing, not a static one. The moment a revolutionary process, even a military one, becomes stuck in one unchanging situation, it loses its forward thrust completely. There then emerge two groups — the military and a group or groups fighting for liberation. Both groups have worked out certain ground rules. Both groups have become accustomed to the idea trhat they are locked in permanent conflict, and both grow less and less interested in the ultimate goal. Soon the purpose of war becomes war itself. Once that happens, there is no future for revolution. Mao Zedong and all the great revolutionaries of the world realized this. That is why they kept their struggles for liberation constantly alive, but constantly changing in intensity and tactics, never losing sight of the goal. In Tamil Eelam, too, it is time for a change.

Khamene'i Ready To Fight To Liberate Palestine
LD011428 Tehran IRNA in English 1344 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — The Iranian Muslim and revolutionary nation is ready to fight to the last bullet to liberate Palestine and the holy lands, said President 'Ali Khamene'i here Monday.

In his message on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with Palestinians today, President Khamene'i expressed regret over the indifference and compromising position of certain Arab states towards the Palestinian issue, stressing that reactionary states which compromise with the global arrogance severely serve to make the Zionist regime more impudent. The Muslim [word indistinct] regret over such acts is surely not less than that over the occupation of Palestine by the Zionists, said the president.

The president also expressed hope that Palestinian organisations would not opt for mere political moves, useless trips, and negotiations as a basic struggle against the Zionists. He called on them to direct their efforts at the real campaign and fight hand in hand with revolutionary Palestinians against the Zionist occupiers.

Montazeri Urges Muslims To Defend Interests
LD011349 Tehran IRNA in English 1335 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri urged world Muslims to equip themselves with defensive means in the fight with their enemies so that they can administer their own political, economic, and cultural affairs. Any society willing to stand on its own feet should be able to protect itself against its enemies, he added.

The future spiritual leader of the Islamic Revolution made the remarks in a speech to a group of visiting Basij (mobilization) volunteer forces in Qom, Central Province, Monday, where he added that based on the Koranic verses enemies of Islam are divided into two categories, foreign enemies and the fifth column.

Muslim governments should equip themselves with a huge man power and a large amount of military hardware in order to cope with their foreign enemies, Montazeri said. But, Montazeri noted, such a manpower and military equipment should not be used as a means for either exerting economic pressures or launching aggression against the oppressed nations.

The world of Islam should be so strong that neither the U.S., nor the Soviet Union or other blasphemous powers in the world would dare launch aggression against Muslim lands. The grand ayatollah furthermore said that the other category of enemies is the fifth column who are involved in spying for foreign governments and stabbing Muslims in the back in Islamic countries.

Addressing the visiting volunteers, he said, "today, you, by performing your divine duties and by amassing at all scenes have revived the memory of the U.S.'s bitter defeat at the hands of the resistant Vietnamese people."

Ayatollah Montazeri also called on all Muslims to undergo military training courses and pick their arms themselves in their eternal fight with blasphemy. Because, he said, blasphemy has always fought and will continue to fight Islam and Muslims.

Elsewhere in his speech, Montazeri emphasized on the need to boost the country's domestic economic and military power and said that talented Iranian youth should be encouraged to help the country attain self-sufficiency in all industrial fields including the manufacture of arms.

The ayatollah also underlined the importance of the popular support for the Muslim forces of Iran fighting the Ba'thist Iraqi troops, calling on the people to further their assistance.

In conclusion, Ayatollah Montazeri lauded the volunteers for their massive presenve in the war fronts.

Musavi Warns Iraq, Rejects U.S. Arms 'Rumors'
LD011615 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi issued a stern warning to Iraq to desist from violating the airspace of the Persian Gulf states, here Monday. He also expressed deep regret over the indifference of the regional countries towards the Iraqi violations. The prime minister said that now that the regional countries are convinced that Iraq's Saddam Husayn is on his way out they had better consider their future relations with the powerful Iran. He called on them to stand beside Iran in running the affairs of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Commenting on the reports that some regional countries had collaborated with Iraq in its last week raid on Larak Island, Musavi said "We hope the reports are false, but we will seriously continue with our investigation to determine which country might have done such a silly act." "Iran will never hesitate to deal a tit-for-tat blow and it is a big mistake for any country to think otherwise," Musavi said.

On Iran's stand on the Iraqi air raid on Abu Dhabi's offshore oil platform last week, the premier said because the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has a moderate stand in relations with the Islamic Republic, the shaky regime in Baghdad exerts pressure on the UAE from time to time in order to force it to change its stand. "This is a fact that has been accepted by UAE officials and others," he added. Premier Musavi furthermore said that the world has now accepted that the Iraqi regime is on its way out. Therefore, he added, the regional countries had better side with the powerful Islamic Revolution.

The prime minister also refuted propaganda of Western mass media that Iran had agreed to give unexploded Iraqi bombs, manufactured by the East bloc, to the U.S. He said the Iraqi regime is completely in the hands of the U.S. and consequently Washington does not need any help in acquiring such weaponry. Musavi also rejected rumors that Iran had put its U.S.-manufactured weapons at the disposal of any country and noted "Iran pursues an independent policy in such matters."

Former Defense Minister Comments on U.S. Arms

TA281925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 28 Nov 86

["Exclusive" interview with former Naval Commander and Defense Minister Admiral Madani, who "served during the first period of the Islamic Revolution in Iran," by Yo'av Tocker, in Paris, date not given, in English — videotaped]

[Text][Tocker] Mr Madani, you were at a top level of responsibility of the Iranian military machine. How essential do those spare parts and weapons that were delivered seem to you?

[Madani] Well, of course those spare parts are essential. They are very important because when you have different or no spare parts, you can do nothing at all and you have to feed it anyway if you want to make it useful and keep it running, or else it's nothing. It becomes something you cannot benefit from. The point is, if you want to run the war on and on and on, then you will lose everything —a generation, a country, everything — and nothing will be left at all. That's what I mean; to me keeping this catastrophic war, such a long-running conflict of more than 6 years, going on and on and on is foolishness.

[Tocker] According to your understanding of the internal political military decisionmaking in Tehran, how high up the political hierarchy could a decision such as that have been made?

[Madani] Well, actually, in a country run by, actually I should say in a dictatorship run in a dictatorial way, the leaders are all aware of the situation and no top leaders' secrets are kept from them at all.

[Tocker] In your opinion, would it make any difference that Israel apparently served as an intermediary in this affair?

[Madani] Well, it makes no difference. We know that the arms are American and regarding the spare parts, they have to receive them from there indirectly or directly. It makes no difference who intervenes. Somebody intervenes whether it's at the governmental level or not. Sometimes it may not be at the governmental level at all; it could be other than political leaders deciding what to do. Sometimes it may happen by ordinary, shall we say, by smugglers. And sometimes it does involve top level politicians.

[Tocker] How do you assess the fact that the Americans at least officially believed or had believed that delivering arms could eventually help in the hostages' problem. Is that naive? Is that....[interrupted]

[Madani] That to me is naive because sometimes in the political field people who are not very reliable are trusted. Thus, when you are dealing with such unreliable people, when it comes to them keeping their promises, it can be very difficult. See? Thats why to me, all this seems naive.

[Tocker] Can you see reasons other than the hostages' issue for the Americans and the Israelis to help the Iranian Army in this context?

[Madani] I don't think there's any other reason. From the point of earnings, there is not much of a financial reason. They did it politically and psychologically, of course. And as for hostages, to my assessment at least [relay ends in mid-sentence]

Larijani on Gulf War, Superpower Ties

PM271601 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Nov 86 Supplement p 1

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic and International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani by Maarten Jan Hijmans: "I Ask You: Why Does the Gulf Have To Burn?" — date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in September, in an interview during "War Week" that Iran has absolutely no desire to annex any of Iraq's territory but is simply continuing to fight to topple President Saddam Husayn and to win restoration payments. Iran will leave the choice of a new regime to the Iraqi people. However, at the same time he indicated that the war could end even before Saddam's fall with the establishment of an international tribunal which would brand Saddam as an aggressor. This seems new to me. Does this indicate that Iran is now more prepared to end the war through diplomatic channels than it was a while ago?

[Answer] I think that the question should be put in a different way. It is better to ask whether there is a greater preparedness to strive for a political solution, because as far as we are concerned, that was what we always wanted. what Rafsanjani said was that an international recognition of the Iraqi regime's guilt in this war could ease the way to such a political solution.

The countries and organizations which have hitherto attempted to mediate have always pushed this aspect into the background: They avoided answering the question of who started the war and what the aggression actually entailed. They dashed into the thick of the conflict, as it were, without bothering themselves about its causes. But for us that is now the main issue: The fall of Saddam is secondary. For us it is important to outlaw the aggression completely. How could we sit down at the same table as Iraq? You must not forget what they wanted: They wanted to topple the regime in Iran. And that is something that is not negotiable; we cannot debate our own existence. That is what Rafsanjani was getting at, and that has been our point of departure from the very beginning.

[Question] But what is your assessment of the chances of achieving such a political settlement? Do you see any movement — internationally speaking — in the direction of the Iranian position?

[Answer] That is our difficulty. In a real political solution Saddam cannot remain in power. As long as he continues to rule, a political settlement can never be a complete settlement. On the other hand, there can be no progress as long as the proposals that are made continue to take the view that Saddam must remain at any price as their point of departure. Saddam's scenario is as follows: He says: "OK, I attacked you; you pushed me back to the border; that is where we are now; let us just be friends again." But we cannot accept that. How can we believe him? Who is there to guarantee us that things will remain like that? The Security Council? The Security Council has yet to adopt a single resolution condemning the Iraqi attack or showing understanding of our position. That is to say: If we can trust no one, then we simply have to put our faith in our own weapons.

[Question] Given this situation, is there any chance that you are prepared to join in a possible new peace mission formed by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar?

[Answer] As far as the most recent Security Council resolution which would have to serve as a basis for negotiations is concerned: We have the same reservations about it as we had with past resolutions. First, the most important question of who was responsible for the aggression is still not answered. Second, there is no suggestion of a neutral point of departure. The resolution was the result of a request from seven Arab countries, including Iraq, Egypt, and Jordan. If these countries launch an appeal, how can you expect a neutral resolution to be the result? The resolution suggested a new situation: the threat of a major, new Iranian offensive. But there are Iraqi attacks continually against civilian and oil installations. We ask ourselves why the mere threat of a new offensive points to a new situation. This is the reason we do not want to work with the Security Council.

We did send a letter to Perez de Cuellar 6 months ago which he recently published. In it we said that we are prepared to work with him on three points: First, is the point of eliminating aggression and removing its repercussions; second, our willingness to work together to bring about an end to things that are in conflict with international laws, such as chemical warfare and attacks on civilian aircraft or on nonmilitary targets; and third, the search for methods to prevent the conflict from spreading to other countries in the region. That is a new element. We do not want to see the Persian Gulf go up in flames. There is a real danger of that: A fire in undergrowth has a tendency to spread. We have said that we are prepared to sign a security pact with the countries in the region and to refrain from interfering in their affairs and from threatening them with military force. We want to broaden cooperation with them, but on the basis of their neutrality in the conflict. We are prepared to go even further than this: We are prepared to declare the Persian Gulf a nonmilitary zone. Militarily this is to our disadvantage because we have a Navy and Iraq does not. This is really a pretty comprehensive range of points and we are prepared to discuss all of them.

[Question] Iran, it seems, is now combining a military strategy with a political one more than in the past. It appears that in this connection you are trying above all to persuade the Gulf states that support Iraq, such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, to end this support. Do you think you will ever succeed in winning their confidence and toppling Saddam, who is also almost as feared as you are?

[Answer] That is a very important point. In the first place, the Gulf states are no match for us militarily. Imagine for example that Saudi Arabia were to aid Iraq militarily. Its Army numbers around 30,000 men, some of whom are still Pakistanis. We on the other hand have over 2 million men. Thus, there is no reason for us to trouble ourselves about that.

However, the war will end one day. And we will have to live with them then. In security: The Saudis too will have to live securely. But how? Will we have to invite the United States or the Soviet Union to see to this? No, we think security must be a collective responsibility for the whole region, and in this Iran wants to be an important partner. And for this reason our attempt at an approach to them is honestly and seriously meant. As far as our relations with them are concerned, with Saudi Arabia and with the Emirates for example, things are going in the right direction. But trust is something that is difficult to build; it is not something that you buy at the supermarket down the block.

[Question] There is of course an important obstacle: that is your revolution's Islamic ideology, which they fear, and Iran's enthusiasm for exporting it to other countries.

[Answer] Let us just look at what is actually happening. Here we have a revolution that is very popular among the populations of other countries — Egypt, for example, or Iraq, or Morocco. And it is true that it is a revolution with necessary slogans and points of departure which clash with the official line of those countries. That is one side of the matter. The other side is that we certainly do not have the means to interfere in those countries' internal affairs. Well, we do have our radio, which broadcasts Islamic positions or our position on Zionism. They call that interference....

Take Kuwait. It is said that we threaten Kuwait. But what is actually the case is that there is a threat from inside, from their own people. By helping Saddam they were able to pressure us, but this does not remove the threat. It is as it was with the French revolution: Although it died in its French motherland, its influence spread throughout the whole of Europe. It is completely stupid for Kuwait to help Saddam because, even if Iran were to go under, the threat from within would remain. The situation in Egypt is the same.

[Question] I have already spoken here with Supreme Defense Council member Kamal Kharrazi. When I asked him whether a new offensive is to be expected in "this decisive year," he said that Iran is striving for a "political-military situation in which a decisive blow can be inflicted with as little loss of human life as possible." What should I understand by this? That the emphasis for Iran is not only on the battlefield, but on the political front?

[Answer] You must understand it to mean that our military strategy is an extension of our political goals. It has never been a goal in itself. When Saddam attacked us at a weak moment, there might have been a case for reaching an agreement and waiting until we were stronger to strike back, but we did not do so. We are now strong and the situation is no different. We are now in a position to launch an attack along the whole border and it is as President Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, has said: "We will choose the right moment." But we are absolutely not stamping our feet impatiently to march on Baghdad as the allies in World War II marched on Berlin. It would be much better if a number of circumstances could combine to cause a kind of chemical reaction, as a result of which, things would proceed of their own accord.

[Question] Rafsanjani recently revealed that secret negotiations with the United States have taken place through Japanese mediation and that a U.S. representative, Robert McFarlane, paid a secret visit to Tehran. What can you say about the possibility of negotiations with the United States in the future?

[Answer] "Negotiations" is the wrong word; "contacts" is the best word. After all, you can talk even to your enemy. But what should be at the top of the agenda here is the subject of arms. It is no secret that the United States unilaterally scrapped agreements worth $500 million for the supply of arms which at the beginning of the war were ready for shipping. They included F-14 jet aircraft for which we had already paid. It is not for nothing that they have had difficulty in defending themselves at the court in The Hague. We have always said that we wanted these spare parts — or compensation.

Militarily we have tried to cover ourselves by buying arms where they were to be had. During the war in Vietnam it happened that even U.S. tanks were smuggled to Hanoi without too much trouble. things are still going on like this in the world — it is no secret that we buy quite a lot on the free market. At the same time, we have reorganized our Army into a kind of people's army armed with what we can provide ourselves. Then there are also things that come from the United States — even, as I know, with their approval.

But U.S. policy toward Iran is completely absurd and laughable. This shows that they do not understand what is happening in this region. What point is there in opposing Islam? They have been actively engaged in propaganda campaigns against us, in a whole serious of coup attempts, and in engaging the support of dissidents and counterrevolutionaries. Pointless. What do they want in this region? There is no room for dominance. In other countries too their influence is shaky. But relations which are based on reasonableness and respect — that is something completely different. In other words: If they do not abandon their policy directed against us, there is no place for relations. But we no longer reject relations based on reciprocal respect.

[Question] I have been able to hear here and there in Tehran that McFarlane's visit did not come out of the blue but was quite well prepared, and that Rafsanjani had to make the visit known to the world because of leaks about these contacts to the Lebanese press by Iranian oppositionists. Can you confirm that the arrest of Mehdi Hashemi had nothing to do with this?

[Answer] What Rafsanjani said may have had something to do with a leak. But perhaps the Americans caused this leak themselves — in order to misrepresent our foreign policy and to cause internal unrest. Our people have kept an unpleasant taste for U.S. dominance. Fortunately, the Iranians have confidence in their politicians so we did not find the affair that important.

[Question] There have also been some acid remarks in Parliament about your rapprochement with another Western country — France....

[Answer] That is a completely different story. With France the approach has been open. Our UN representative spoke with their foreign minister for 6 hours. It was in all the papers, and this has been going on for months. It is possible that there is opposition to this in certain circles. We do not live behind the Iron Curtain here. These circles may speak their minds, but this will not hinder these approaches, because they have an influence on our good relations with a large number of other European countries, including the Netherlands.

[Question] As far as general relations are concerned the Islamic Republic seems to have been very active in the last year. Rafsanjani went to Asia, Prime Minister Musavi went to East Germany and Hungary and there were talks with the Soviet Union. Is this an attempt to change the "isolationism" of the period after the revolution?

[Answer] Isolation is something that we were said to have. We have never been isolated, not even when the U.S. Embassy was held hostage. No. But we are indeed more active, and the reason is that there is a young government and there is more consolidation of the regime. The government is more mature, there are new ideas about international affairs — at any rate there are different ideas. The fact is, if you have something to say, you are keen to do so. We are still hampered by economic difficulties and the war, but despite this we have created a certain freedom of movement. For us, an important moment was the last conference of the nonaligned nations in Harare where we were very active and in our view played an important role.

[Question] It is also said that since February there has been an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union. You yourself took part in those talks?

[Answer] The approach to the Soviet Union is taking place on a kind of long-term basis. We have the necessary interests in common — a long common border, for example — and Moscow has always shown a comparatively decent amount of respect for our revolution. We talked about economic and technical cooperation. An important topic is the supply of natural gas. There is a pipeline, but since the revolution, there has been a difference of opinion about the price. This has still not been entirely resolved, but there is agreement in principle on the supply of natural gas via the pipeline to Western Europe. You probably know that we are number one in the world when it comes to natural gas reserves, and we have plans for a pipeline to Western Europe via Turkey.

There are also two other differences between us and Moscow: the war with Iraq, and Afghanistan. We think that their arms supplies to Iraq are completely out of place and find it difficult to understand how the Soviet Union can be in the same company as Jordan and Egypt. And as far as Afghanistan is concerned, we think that the occupation was ridiculous and should be ended unconditionally. But we are, of course, opposed to a U.S.-dominated Afghanistan. We only find an independent Afghanistan acceptable.

Relations are broadening in a normal way and we think that a strong and independent Iran is in the interest of the Soviet Union as well as in the interest of the West. Moscow can feel safe now that our northern mountains no longer contain NATO radar and

U.S. intelligence centers. On the other hand, a strong Iran could play an important role in the security of the whole region, and here the West would have to be a little more tolerant. That is yet another reason why the U.S. hostility is so absurd: It is against Western interests.

[Question] Yes, but the West does have reasons to distrust you. To name two of them: the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, which contravened all the Vienna and Hague conventions, and the sending of the Hezbollah to Lebanon.

[Answer] I would dare to compare the occupation of the embassy and the violation it represented of all international norms to the way in which the Americans previously — from their embassy in Tehran — ignored the independence of Iran. And I am not talking about the 1953 coup against Mossadeq in which the shah returned to power, but about all the coup attempts in the period since the revolution. There is an awful lot to tell on this subject and I could go on for a long time if I were to begin. Our intelligence service was not very strong then and our influence was not very great. We broadcast a few things on the radio but that did not make much impression in the West. But just take it from me that that too was contrary to international rules.

And then there is the sending of people to Lebanon. There is room there too for comparison. Is what the Americans and Israelis did in Lebanon at all acceptable? Was that in line with international laws, and the sending of Hezbollah to help the resistance not in line with them? I ask you: Where in the world have we prepared a coup or carried out an invasion, as in Grenada?

[Question] Yes, but to return again to Hashemi; his bureau was responsible for all sorts of things such as the sending this summer of explosives to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

[Answer] Indeed, and that is the very reason why he is now in prison.

Envoy Surprised Over Italy's Arms to Iraq

LD012002 Tehran IRNA in English 1816 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Rome, Dec 1, IRNA — An Italian Foreign Ministry official disclosed here Monday that some Italian firms had manufactured chemical weapons and shipped them to Iraq. In a meeting with the Iranian charge d'affaires to Rome, Mohammad-Reza Entezari, the official said that the firms were not aware of an Italian ban on arms exports to Iraq. When the Italian Government officials were informed of the issue, said the official, they called on the firms to return part of the chemical materials which had not yet been shipped.

The Iranian charge d'affaires termed the explanations as "unsatisfactory" and expressed surprise over Italian involvement in chemical arms shipment from the Netherlands to Iraq. If this massive foreign aid had not been delivered to Iraq, peace and tranquility would have been restored to the region long ago, Entezari said.

Talks on French Debt Settlement Continue

LD011938 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — An Iranian delegation led by head of the country's atomic energy organization Reza Amrollahi was in Paris [word indistinct] talks with French officials on resolving financial disputes between the two countries.

The delegation which left here for Paris last week held four days of talks on Iranian membership in France's Eurodif company as well as exchanged views with French officials on how to settle a French debt to Iran. The talks were adjourned till next month.

The Iranian delegation also held talks with the French contractor Karoun, which builds atomic power stations which is also a party in the deal. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a 10 percent stake in Eurodif.

France deposited $330 million in Iran's account last week as partial settlement of the $1 billion loan granted to the company by the deposed shah's regime.

Red Cross Announces Resumption of Activities

LD011820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The International Red Cross has issued a statement announcing the resumption of its activities in Iran. Following its report on the Iraqi POW camp incident in Gorgan in 1984, the International Red Cross Committee was banned from undertaking any activities in Iran. In the report, the Red Cross published a biased report on a clash between repentant Iraqi POW's and Ba'thist POW's in Gorgan camp, which left 6 dead and 40 wounded. However, this stance was later rejected by a delegation dispatched by the United Nations to Iran.

The Red Cross statement formally requests the Islamic Republic of Iran to overlook past differences. The statement also summarizes the duties of the Red Cross as preventing the mistreatment of Iranian POW's in Iraq and attempting to trace missing soldiers. It stresses that the Red Cross will be mindful of its other duties with regard to humane rules of war, including the urgent prevention of the use of chemical weapons, of any inhumane or banned weapons, and the prevention of attacks on residential areas. The Red Cross also accepts that it will be dutybound to carry out the necessary international measures on all issues should the two sides violate the rules.

The Islamic Republic of Iran consistently pursues the issue of missing warriors and the registration of all Iranian POW's in Iraq. It has been agreed that the Red Cross shall concentrate its activities within the framework of its international rules and Islamic and philanthropic considerations related to POW's acceptable to both sides.

No Saudi, Iraqi Comments on Larak Attack

LD011522 Tehran IRNA in English 1503 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] London, Dec 1, IRNA — Saudi Arabia does not reject reports that it assisted Iraq in refuelling its jets which attacked shipping at the Iranian terminal at Larak on November 25. Press officer for the Saudi Embassy in London, Robert Seeds [name as received], said Monday that he had no comment to make that Iraqi fighters had landed in Saudi Arabia on their 2,500 kilometer round-trip flight. On such a sensitive issue, he pointed out that it would be inappropriate for him to speak on the matter. Seeds was however willing to confirm that the "Saudi Government assists Iraq" in its war against Iran. "This fact," he said "had never been disputed."

Since Baghdad mounted its longest raid ever against Iran at Larak, reports in London have spoken of Iraq's inability to carry out air-to-air refuelling, necessary for such a mission. The reports indicated that the Iraqi jets must have landed for refuelling in an Arab state and pointed to Saudi Arabia as being the most likely. Aviation sources have revealed that 3 or 4 Iraq aircraft did land in Saudi Arabia when returning from Larak. The sources said that the jets were running out of fuel and had problems with in-flight refueling. The Iraqi Embassy in London was not in a position to dispute the reports, and refrained from commenting on the matter.

During an attack at Sirri in August, it was also claimed that an Arab country had assisted Iraq to carry out the attack. The Iranian Government said it had intelligence which showed that the jets had flown from a Persian Gulf state.

Iraqis 'Frequently' Using Kuwaiti Airspace

LD011850 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, (IRNA) — Iraqi airforce has lately been observed to be frequently using Kuwaiti airspace disclosed an informed military source, here Monday. The source said that since last week Iraqi warplanes have increasingly by overflown [as received] Kuwaiti territory to attack Iran's industrial installations and also oil-tankers in the Persian Gulf.

Captured Iraqi pilot, Khaled Mahdi Abbass, confessed that four Iraqi Mirages had landed at Kuwaiti International Airport for refueling after bombing Sirri Island, a few months ago.

Other reliable sources had earlier revealed that Kuwait was providing Iraqi forces the use of Bubiyan Island for spying purposes.

130 Basij Battalions Depart for War Fronts

LD011817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Summary] Today 130 battalions of Basij forces in the great Corps of Mohammad left for the front from Khorasan, Hamadan, Kerman, Fars, Zanjan, Ilam, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari, and Semnan Provinces.

Communique Reports Iraqi Supply Column Hit

LD011726 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — Iraq sustained damage and casualties in Kalaleh, northwestern fronts, Sunday, when Muslim combatants of Iran shelled an Iraqi supply column, according to a military communique released here Monday.

Communique Number 2,672 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Muslim combatats of Iran, braving bad weather, despatched military and reconnaissance patrols and controlled all enemy movements in the north-western battlefronts.

Parts of Iraqi positions and group bunkers were set ablaze in artillery duels in the western war fronts, the communique said. It added that an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and six heavy gun-emplacements, two anti-aircraft guns, as well as three heavy and light vehicles of theirs destroyed.

Sporadic exchange of artillery fire raged on in Qasr-e Shirin where the enemy forces sustained damage and casualties, the communique said.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the southern fronts on Sunday, raging somewhat more heavily in Talaiyeh operational theater. Iranian forces reconnoitered and shelled Iraqi positions and supply routes in these fronts silencing enemy fire and disrupting their logistical and engineering operations.

Iraqi engineering and surveillance operations were also checked by Iranian artillery fire in Nahr 'Anbar operational theater fronts on Sunday, the communique said.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and enemy fire silenced in parts of the southern and western fronts when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces on Sunday. Enemy engineering operations were also halted, said the communique.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 DECEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi warned Iraq to stop violating the airspace of other Gulf states and he criticized the "indifference" of such states to the Iraqi violations, IRNA reported. Commenting on the possibility that other states in the region cooperated with Iraq in its recent raid on Larak Island, Musavi expressed hope that such reports are false, but he said Iran will investigate the matter to determine which country might have done "such a silly act." He denied that Iran has agreed to give unexploded Soviet-made Iraqi bombs to the United States and also rejected "rumors" that Iran has put its U.S.-manufactured weapons at the disposal of any other country. In another development, Tehran radio announced that the International Red Cross (IRC) has agreed to resume its activities in Iran, citing an IRC statement that "formally requests" Iran to "overlook past differences."

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn commented on Iran's "special and dirty cooperation" with "U.S. organs and the Zionist entity" in a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, asserting that Iraq was "expecting this to take place before now." Iraq has been calling Ayatollah Khomeyni a "charlatan" since 1981, he pointed out, and even before his movement took power in Iran, the Iraqis expected that its "first evil deed would be against Iraq."

The Greek paper *Dhimokratikos Logos* claimed in a 2 December report cited by AFP that the United States made at least 20 arms deliveries to Iran by air and that several other consignments were made by ship from Western Europe. The paper said it will publish "in the next few days" a full transcript of the tape recordings on which its reports are based.

Israel

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres expressed "shock" over U.S. allegations that Israel transferred funds to the Nicaraguan contras and termed such reports an "anti-Israel plot," Jerusalem radio noted. IDF radio pointed out that checks with "all elements involved" reconfirm that Israel had no prior knowledge of the money's final destination. Sources cited by *The Jerusalem Post* suggested that Saudi Arabia facilitated the funds transfer in connection with its AWACS deal. In a related development, "reliable sources" told the *Post* that the Iranian opposition faction led by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr gave the Beirut paper *Al-Shira'* details of the U.S. arms deal in an attempt to discredit both President Reagan and Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Regarding Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's position on the peace process, Shamir's office stated that he would agree to an "international forum," but only after an agreement has been reached in direct negotiations with other parties, *Ma'Ariv* reported. The paper viewed this statement as a denial that Shamir's position on the issue has changed. Shamir also confirmed that Syria has chemical weapons and called for U.S. assistance in preparing the IDF to "prevent any surprises," *Davar reported.*

Syria

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' referred to the U.S.-Iran affair in a press interview cited by Damascus radio, stating that as Iran is an important state in the region, it is only natural that the United States will seek to establish relations with it using "all moral as well immoral means" to achieve this. Speaking to the UAE's *Al-Khalij*, he added that all talk about an Israeli role in the deal is an attempt to deceive Arabs and Muslims and stop them from establishing good relations with Iran by casting doubts on the latter's slogans about the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine. On Arab affairs, Al-Shar' said President Hafiz al-Asad has informed the Arab League that Syria supports the convening of a regular Arab summit and that it will make every possible effort to ensure its success.

Lebanon

Reporting on the continuing battles between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, Radio Monte Carlo said that over 30 people were killed and 60 were wounded in clashes at Maghdushah 1 December. Renewed fighting prevented a Lebanese Red Cross attempt to evacuate casualties from the Al-Rashidiyah camp near Tyre, while around 40 tanks bombarded the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps in Beirut. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that 420 people have been killed or wounded in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah since the fighting started. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the Palestinians repulsed fresh attacks on Shatila 1 December and claimed that Syrian artillery bombarded the camp.

In Saudi Arabia, SPA reported a cease-fire appeal by King Fahd, who deplored the continued attacks on Palestinians in Lebanon and warned that Israel is the only benefactor from the conflict.

In a separate development, IDF radio announced that four South Lebanon Army soldiers were killed and seven were injured in a 2 December clash with "terrorists" on the northern edge of Israel's security zone.

DRA

At least 25 DRA troops and Soviet advisers were killed 29 November when Afghan guerrillas shot down a transport plane some 30 miles east of Kabul, according to a rebel news agency cited by AFP.

An article in the *Kabul New Times* cited by BAKHTAR charged that some of the U.S. weapons sent to Iran were intended for Afghan rebels and accused Iran of serving "world imperialism."

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Najibullah Addresses Armed Forces Academy

Questions U.S. Interference

LD020902 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — The people of Afghanistan have selected once and for all the path of the April Revolution, the path of revolutionary transformations and social justice.

This was stated by Najib, general secretary of the PDPA CC, at a meeting held on the 10th anniversary of the Academy of the Medical Sciences of the Armed Forces.

The U.S. Administration, which follows the might is right policy in its international relations, makes a lot of noise about its concern over the so-called human rights violations in other countries. Why does the United States interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA, asked Najib. The DRA can solve very well the question of human rights observation without any legal advice from the U.S., Najib said.

The responsibility of the undeclared war against the DRA as a result of which thousands of Afghans have been killed in the past eight years rests with the United States and the reaction of the region.

The fact that the U.S. Administration will not refrain from any actions to promote its selfish interests has been reflected in the secret delivery of American weapons to Iran and the allocation of 600 million dollars to the Afghan counter-revolution during the current Afghan year.

The domestic counter-revolution, imperialism headed by the U.S., and the reaction of the region are striving to prolong the war in Afghanistan, said Najib in his speech.

The strategic objectives of the enemies, general secretary of the PDPA CC said, are inherent in the fact that Afghanistan is being kept as a hot bed of tension in the region so as to exploit the so-called issue of Afghanistan for anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan purposes.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA are decisively against such a policy and are firmly striving to ensure peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan, Najib emphasized.

Awards Military Personnel

LD020859 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — The tenth anniversary of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the Armed Forces of the DRA which is a shining example of the Soviet assistance to the DRA was marked here today.

Prior to participating in the meeting, Najib, General Secretary of the PDPA CC, observed the various services of the hospital of the academy and visited the patients. He also awarded orders and medals of the DRA to a number of personnel of the Armed Forces who had taken active part in the combat activities against the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

The medals of Red Banner which were approved by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA were also presented to the academy. Medals and orders of the DRA were also presented by Najib to a number of personnel of the academy who had rendered meritorious services.

The physicians and specialists of the Soviet Union who have served the academy were also awarded with letters of merit of the Central Committee of the PDPA.

Part of U.S. Arms to Iran Intended for Rebels

LD020844 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — The secret U.S. arms shipment to Iran has exposed to the world the sordid, double faced policy pursued by the Republican administration, writes an article published by daily *Kabul New Times*. According to the polls, conducted by the ABC TV network, 79 per cent of Americans expressed their outright opposition to the delivery of arms to Iran and doubted the honesty of the U.S. policy makers, the article said further.

Reagan's aides have since revealed that a part of the money paid by Iran was channeled into the Swiss bank accounts of Nicaraguan contras. But they did not speak about the fact that part of the Washington's arms to Iran were intended for Afghan counter-revolutionaries. This demonstrates quite clearly another angle of the U.S. led undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The world press had long ago disclosed that 80 per cent of CIA budget is earmarked for its destructive activities against the people and revolution of Afghanistan. As *[The] Washington Post* reported, the CIA operation against Afghanistan is its biggest operation since the Vietnam war. But the new developments convincingly prove that the reactionary rulers of Iran took a hand in the notorious intrigues, spearheaded by CIA against Afghanistan.

The article adds that the fundamentalist Islamic rulers of Iran who act in connivance with world imperialism have not concealed for a moment their open hostility against revolutionary Afghanistan. While hypocritically raising anti-American and anti-Zionist slogans, in practice they have served nothing but the geo-political strategies of imperialism in the region. The political system which gives birth to scandals such as Watergate, Lockheed, Irangate etc, and which can be sustained only on lies, can not have a future, the article concluded.

Mujahidin Stage 'Blitz' in Dar ol Aman

BK021050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 2 (AFP) — Afghan guerrillas fired 20 rockets from various points around Kabul into the administrative district of Dar ol Aman in a 15-minute blitz Saturday night, Western diplomats reported here Tuesday. The Afghan Defence

Ministry, the Afghan Army headquarters, and the Soviet Embassy are all located in the Dar ol Aman District.

Diplomats said the attacks may have been intended to "impress" either Diego Cordovez, United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's special representative on Afghanistan, who is in the region, or a delegation from Soviet Central Asia currently in Kabul. The diplomats did not indicate the extent of the damage, but said Afghan artillery opened up on the four areas from which the rockets seemed to have been fired.

There has also been fighting at Paghman, west of Kabul, diplomats said, adding that some residents had been buried alive in the rubble of their homes, with no rescue teams available to dig them out. The diplomats said November had seen heavy fighting in Shomali, north of Kabul, after an offensive by one of the main guerrilla groups, the Jamiyat-e Eslami.

15-Member Criminal 'Armed Group' Joins State

LD020931 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, December 1, BAKHTAR — A 15 member armed group, formerly attached to Mawlawi Muhammad Nabi criminal band, has joined the side of the revolutionary state of the DRA in Chahar Dehi District of Kabul, with its ringleader.

Noor Gul, the ringleader of the band, said in an interview to a BAKHTAR reporter that owing to the poisonous propaganda of the counter-revolutionaries since long they had cooperated with the bandits and have committed anti-Islamic and inhuman deeds. He further said that when he realized the fact that their resistance against the revolutionary state of the DRA is in vain, he along with his group have left the ranks of the enemy and joined the side of the state of the DRA. "Responding to the declaration of national reconciliation by the part and state of the DRA, we laid down our arms and returned to our homeland", he added.

Repenting over his past misdeeds, Noor Gul said that he and his companions are ready to struggle for ensuring a nation-wide peace and security and for the complete annihilation of the counter-revolutionary bands from the country.

AFP: 'Guerrillas' Down Soviet-Made Transport

BK011712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1703 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 1 (AFP) — Afghan guerrillas have shot down a Soviet-made four-engine transport aircraft over the Sahag Desert 50 kilometres (about 30 miles) east of Kabul, killing at least 25 persons, the pro-guerrilla *Afghan Islamic News Agency* reported Monday. The agency said the plane was shot down Saturday while carrying Afghan troops and Soviet advisors. Eyewitnesses had counted at least 25 bodies at the crash scene.

Afghan and Soviet forces had taken reprisal by shelling nearby villages, killing five persons, the agency said.

Gandhi Says Gorbachev Visit Serves Peace

BK020921 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister has described Mr Gorbachev's recent visit to New Delhi as one of enduring significance to the further development of Indo-Soviet relations and the contribution of the two countries to peace and stability. The Delhi declaration signed during the visit is a vitally important initiative.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the declaration sets forth principles which must find universal acceptance if there is to be peaceful future. We commend the declaration to the world community for acceptance.

Making a statement in the Lok Sabha today Mr Gandhi informed members that the Delhi declaration is being circulated by the United Nations as an official document.

Talking of bilateral relations, he said commercial and economic exchanges are to be restructured to realize the vast, untapped potential for economic collaboration. Details are being worked out. A Soviet team is to visit shortly to discuss areas of further cooperation in science and technology.

Response Continues to Killings in Punjab

'Certain Actions' Initiated

BK011253 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] In the Lok Sabha members from all sides of the House urged the government to take firm action against the terrorists in Punjab indulging in the killing of innocent people. The agitated members told the speaker that they were not interested in statements but wanted to know what specific measures government plans to take to solve the problem. The House was having a special discussion on the Punjab situation following the killings of bus passengers in Hoshiarpur District yesterday.

The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, told them that the government would come before the House with complete statement along with certain positive steps it proposes to take to meet the situation. In a brief statement, he said 22 persons were killed in the incident and 8 injured. He said paramilitary and police forces are intensively patrolling the area. The home minister appealed to all communities to jointly fight this evil.

Initiating the special discussion, Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, charged the government with following an ad-hoc approach to solve the Punjab problem. He maintained that sufficient powers are available to the government under the laws to tackle the problem and alleged that it lacks political will to meet the threat posed by the extremists. Taking part in the discussion, members underlined the need to identify and isolate the forces preaching a separate state. The discussion is continuing.

The prime minister held detailed discussions with the chief minister and governor of Punjab in New Delhi today over the situation in the state in the wake of the killings of bus passengers [in] Hoshiarpur District by terrorists. Giving this information in the Lok Sabha today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the chief minister and the governor have told him that they have initiated certain actions last night it will take about 48 hours for results to materialize. He told the House it would not be possible for him to give details at this stage. Mr Gandhi was intervening in the special discussion on the subject in the House.

Punjab Intervention 'Complicated'

BK011429 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network
in Hindi 1410 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Deep anguish was expressed in the Lok Sabha today over the brutal killing of innocent people in the Hoshiarpur District and other places in Punjab. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, assuring the members, said that the government will take all possible steps to establish peace in Punjab. The prime minister said that the center faces legal and constitutional obstacles to intervene in Punjab. He said as long as a state government is in power there, even the central police units have to work under the state administration. The prime minister added that the imposition of the president's rule in the state will depend on the governor's report. He said the Indian Government can intervene in Punjab under the antiterrorist act only when the House is willing to amend this act. The prime miniter said the center can intervene on the law and order situation in states only when there is a national concensus. This is a complicated matter.

Meanwhile, heated discussion took place on a special motion moved by Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, on this subject. Intervening in the discussion, the prime minister said he has had talks with the state governor, Mr S.S. Ray, and the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala. The House will be informed about its results within a day or two. Strongly refuting the allegations against the ruling party, the prime minister said no party has made so many sacrifices as the Congress-I workers. Congressmen are active in every village of Punjab.

The prime minister's address was continuing at the writing of this report.

'Traumatic Developments' Viewed

BK011632 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1545 GMT 1 Dec 86

["Spotlight" program on Punjab situation by V.D. Chopra, vice president, Patriot group of publications]

[Excerpts] The traumatic developments which had been rocking Punjab in the recent months, including gunning down of 26 persons — 24 of them bus passengers last evening — have caused widespread anxiety in the entire nation. That this issue figured prominently in today's proceedings of Parliament twice show how indignant leaders of all the political parties are over the activities of the terrorists in this border state. [passage omitted tracing developments in Punjab]

There is another dimension of terrorism in Punjab, a dimension which some people ignore. The Indian nation state has become a major factor in the world, in this region in particular. In spite of the trauma of [India-Pakistan] partition, the Indian people refuse to accept the ideology of a state based on religion and decided to establish a modern secular state which is welding together different religious, ethnic, linguistic, and other groups in a modern nation state. Its potentials are vast and it is on the verge of a significant take off. It has set a model of cooperation between countries with different social systems and has emerged as a bridge between societies with diverse historical and political grounds.

India in the scheme of certain powers must be broken and weakened if their game is to succeed. Attempts to overwhelm it by external military action and by arming some neighboring countries having failed, these powers are engaged in identifying and activating points of tension within the Indian polity. Destabilization and Balkanization of India is their strategic goal and forces of communalism and terrorism their allies and instruments. That a new cartographic aggression against India has begun in certain areas of India, particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir [which] are shown in these maps as outside India, should not be treated lightly. This cartographic agression is being matched by overt and covert support to the secessionists. Let us not make any bones about it. The Punjab events need to be placed in this broad context. In Punjab the foundation of Indian nation is under attack. What is at stake is the very concept of modern Indian nation state.

Punjab Akali Dal Leader Arrested

BK020249 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Mr Prakash Singh Badal, leader of the breakaway Akali Dal and a former chief minister of the state [Punjab], has been arrested at Ropar early this morning. The chief minister, Mr Barnala, told our Chandigarh correspondent that the arrest has been made for his role in supporting the terrorist activities in the state.

Antiterrorist Squads To Be Set Up

BK020259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Punjab government has announced a number of political and administrative measures to deal with the situation in the state arising from recent terrorist activities. The measures were agreed to at a high-level meeting of senior civil and police officers presided over by the chief minister, Mr Barnala, in Chandigarh last night.

The state government decided to forfeit and confiscate properties of persons found guilty of terrorist offenses or of persons abetting or harboring terrorists. It was also decided to set up antiterrorist squads under senior police officers. The squads will comprise Punjab police personnel and paramilitary forces.

Security Tightened for Strike

BK020319 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Authorities in Delhi have made arrangements to ensure maintenance of essential services in view of a call for bundh [strike] in Delhi today given by the Bharatiya Janata Party in protest against the killing of bus passengers near Hoshiarpur. Arrangements have been made to ensure that no untoward incidents take place during the bundh. The chairman of Delhi Transport Corporation [DTC], Mr R.N. Kapur, told All India Radio correspondent that DTC buses will not ply in the morning. The service may be resumed later during the day after taking stock of the situation in the capital.

In Punjab, Haryana, and the union territory of Chandigarh also, all political parties have given a bundh call for today. The administrations have tightened security measures in view of the bundh call and police patrolling has been intensified. Security forces are guarding vital installations. Bus services in Haryana have been suspended till noon. The district administrations in the state have been empowered to close educational institutions. Police patrolling on the national highway has been strengthened.

Strike Observance Reported

BK020913 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Delhi is observing a bundh [strike] today in protest against the killings of bus passengers in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab. Shops and business establishments are closed in response to the call given by the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP]. City buses are off the road, autorickshaws and some taxis are, however, plying. There is a thin attendance in offices, banks, and educational institutions. According to police, two matadors [vans] and a scooter were set on fire by a crowd in east Delhi. Stray incidents of stone pelting and blocking of traffic has been reported. In the Lahorigate locality in north Delhi, one ASI [Assistant Sub-Inspector] has been injured. Four persons were arrested in the Delhi cantonment area for stopping vehicles. One hundred people were taken into custody in west Delhi for violating prohibitory orders.

The Bharatiya Janata Party has appealed to its workers to be extremely cautious and not to allow their protest to take a violent turn again under any circumstances. A statement by the general secretary of the party, Mr Kishanlal Sharma, urged the people, especially BJP workers to maintain peace and harmony in the state where a bundh is being observed today.

Bundh is also being observed in several places in north India. In Haryana, Punjab, and the Union territory of Chandigarh, markets, educational institutions, and business houses are closed in a number of places. State transport services have been curtailed in view of the bundh. No violence has been reported from any place so for.

In Himachal Pradesh, several towns, including Simla and Mandi, are observing the bundh. Shops and commercial institutions are closed; essential services like transport and educational institutions have been exempted.

Reports from Jammu say that normal life has been disrupted as the city went on a day's strike. Vehicles are off the road and shops closed. Offices and essential services have not been affected.

Breakaway Akali Candidate Wins in Sikh Election

BK301619 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] The breakaway Akali Dal candidate, Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, has been elected president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] Committee [SGPC]. In the election held today in Amritsar, he defeated the ruling Akali Dal nominee and present SGPC chief, Mr Kabul Singh. Mr Tohra polled 74 votes, while Mr Kabul Singh got 58. One vote was canceled.

Our correspondent, Amrik Singh Virk, reports from Amritsar that polling was held under tight security. Later, other office bearers and an 11-member executive committee were elected unanimously. Mr Harinder Singh Taran Taran was elected senior vice president, Mr Ujagir Singh Rangreta junior vice president, and (Mal Singh Ghuman) the general secretary.

Speaking to newsmen, the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, said the ruling party is likely to take disciplinary action against all those who worked against its interest in today's election. He, however, asserted that the outcome of the poll would have no bearing on his government since it is responsible to the legislature, whereas the SGPC is only responsible for management of gurdwaras.

Official Arrested 2 Dec

BK020449 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0435 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Mr G.S. Tohra, newly elected president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh Temples Management] Committee, and Mr Prakash Singh Badal, leader of the breakaway Akali Dal, have been arrested.

Mr Tohra was arrested in Tohra village of Patiala District this morning. Punjab's minister of state for home, Captain Kanwaljit Singh, told our Chandigarh correspondent that Mr Tohra has been detained for lending respectability to the nefarious activities of antinational elements. [passage omitted]

2 Ministers Dropped From Punjab Cabinet

BK011557 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Here is a message just received: The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has dropped two of his ministers from the cabinet. They are the education minister, Mr Basant Singh Khalsa, and the minister for industrial training and technical education, Mr Nirmal Singh Kahlon. The All India Radio Chandigarh correspondent says they are suspected to have voted in favor of [dissident Akali leader] Mr Tohra in yesterday's SGPC elections. With this the strength of the Punjab cabinet has now been reduced to 29.

Five Killed by 'Terrorists' in Punjab 1 Dec

BK020301 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, terrorists shot dead five persons in two different incidents last evening. Four persons were killed in village Kotla, including three members of the family of a shopkeeper and one customer.

In another incident in Batala, one head constable of Punjab police was shot dead by three terrorists who came on a motorcycle.

4 Shot in Further 'Terrorist' Acts

BK011147 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1138 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, four persons were shot dead by suspected terrorists in two different incidents. The police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that two scooter-borne suspected terrorists shot dead three persons in village Rhode in Faridkot District this morning. In the second incident, two suspected terrorists shot dead one person near village Daulatpur in Gurdaspur District. An indefinite curfew was imposed in the (Suva) town as a precautionary measure. In Jullundhur, police fired plastic bullets on an agitated mob when the lathi [baton] charge by the CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] personnel proved abortive.

Pakistan Said Allowing Transit of U.S. Aircraft

BK020922 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was told today that Pakistan has confirmed that it allows the transit of U.S. military aircraft periodically from its air bases. The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, said in a written reply that the U.S. Government has also stated that transit facilities are used by its military aircraft with the approval of the Pakistan Government. Pakistan has, however, said that the accord of such facilities was a normal practice.

Navy Chief Discusses Plans for Expansion

BK011644 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The Indian Navy has completed designing a new missile destroyer. Its keel will be laid next year in Bombay. The ship will be the first of a class of vessels that will follow the Godavari class of frigates. The naval chief, Admiral Tahiliani, told newsmen in New Delhi today that the Navy's design organization has now acquired sufficient expertise to begin basic design work of an indigenous aircraft carrier. The new India-built naval ship *INS [Indian Navy Ship] Kukri* is being launched in Bombay on Wednesday, the anniversary of the sinking of the earlier *Kukri*.

It had gone down on the 3d of December 1971 during the Bangladesh operation. The new *Kukri* will be launched by (Suda Mulla), widow of Captain (Mulla), who was the commander of the *Kukri* and went down with the ship.

Admiral Tahiliani also said the former *HMS Hermes*, which is being fitted out in Britain, will join the Indian Navy in March next as *INS Vikrant* flying the Indian flag. It will be brought to India by the middle of next year.

SRI LANKA

Relations With Israel Not To Be Reestablished

BK290331 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, says that his country is not going to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. Speaking in Parliament he clarified that the recent visit of the Israeli president to Colombo was at the insistance of Tel Aviv. He, however, said the bilateral ties have only been suspended and not severed. There are certain inner compulsions for Sri Lanka to talk to Israel.

Earlier, the leader of the opposition, Mr Anura Bandaranaike, charged the Jayewardene government with isolating the country from its friends in India, West Asia, and the Third World by allowing the Israeli president's visit.

Our Colombo correspondent Plabon Majumder reports that the only Muslim opposition member, Mr Halim Ishaq, held Israel responsible for creating a rift between the Tamils and Tamil-speaking Muslims in eastern Sri Lanka. He alleged that Israeli-trained police commandos are in charge of security operations in the eastern Batticaloa District.

USSR Envoy Explains Stand on Ethnic Issue

BK021143 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviet Union's position regarding Sri Lanka's ethnic problem is unchanged, and they consider it an internal matter which should be solved by Sri Lanka. This was stated by the ambassador of the USSR in Sri Lanka, K.N. Kulmatov, at a news conference held in Colombo yesterday. Responding to a question by a newsman, the Soviet ambassador said that the talks between the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayewardene was considered to be positive, and the Soviet Union hoped that the problem would be settled soon.

Referring to President Jayewardene's visit to Moscow, the USSR ambassador said that the mutual agreement was reached to postpone the visit until next year. Mr Kulmatov said that during the Soviet leader's visit to New Delhi, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs had informed the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, about India's role as mediator in Sri Lanka's ethnic problem.

'Change' Urged in Tamil Revolutionary Struggle

BK011140 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam
in English 1324 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The startling developments in the Philippines on the 23d of November need careful examination. It is not the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile or his swift replacement that is at the center of the drama. It is the actual role of the military over the past few weeks that is of special significance.

The important factor — indeed fact — in the current situation in the Philippines is that the military and the communist New People's Army have become entrenched enemies. They have been at war with each other for 17 years, with neither side having gained much actual territorial advantage over the basic areas of control. It is therefore very difficult for the military to accept the guerrillas to become part of the normal processes of the country. The guerrillas, meanwhile, accept that they are not really making any headway in the day-to-day struggle. The whole situation has become a stalemate with some pressure on the guerrillas to turn themselves into a political force. But it may not be rational on the part of the military to allow this. The military is (?swearing) to fight and to destroy their entrenched opponents. Even though they may have some political power — in fact in the Philippines they wield a considerable amount of this — they do not see themselves as an actual part of the political process. In fact, like Juan Ponce Enrile, who is essentially a military man, they find the political process a nuisance and are constantly seeking shortcuts and ways around it.

There are similar situations in other countries. Peru is another recent example that comes into mind where even after the election of a socialist government the basic animosity between the Shining Path [Sendero Luminoso] Maoist guerrillas and the Armed Forces has been so strong that no negotiations have been possible, nor does it seem likely that the Sendero Luminoso will ever be in the kind of territorial strength they need to pose a lasting threat to the government in Lima, whatever that government may happen to be.

The significance of these two situations as far as the struggle in Sri Lanka for Tamil Eelam is concerned is this: The Sri Lankan military and the fighters for Tamil Eelam have not yet become entrenched foes. Thus, the territorial boundaries of their control are beginning to emerge. This is a very dangerous thing for the freedom struggle of the Tamils. This is why we have kept saying that, however long it takes, a revolutionary struggle must be a dynamic thing, not a static one. The moment a revolutionary process, even a military one, becomes stuck in one unchanging situation, it loses its forward thrust completely. There then emerge two groups — the military and a group or groups fighting for liberation. Both groups have worked out certain ground rules. Both groups have become accustomed to the idea trhat they are locked in permanent conflict, and both grow less and less interested in the ultimate goal. Soon the purpose of war becomes war itself. Once that happens, there is no future for revolution. Mao Zedong and all the great revolutionaries of the world realized this. That is why they kept their struggles for liberation constantly alive, but constantly changing in intensity and tactics, never losing sight of the goal. In Tamil Eelam, too, it is time for a change.

Khamene'i Ready To Fight To Liberate Palestine

LD011428 Tehran IRNA in English 1344 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — The Iranian Muslim and revolutionary nation is ready to fight to the last bullet to liberate Palestine and the holy lands, said President 'Ali Khamene'i here Monday.

In his message on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with Palestinians today, President Khamene'i expressed regret over the indifference and compromising position of certain Arab states towards the Palestinian issue, stressing that reactionary states which compromise with the global arrogance severely serve to make the Zionist regime more impudent. The Muslim [word indistinct] regret over such acts is surely not less than that over the occupation of Palestine by the Zionists, said the president.

The president also expressed hope that Palestinian organisations would not opt for mere political moves, useless trips, and negotiations as a basic struggle against the Zionists. He called on them to direct their efforts at the real campaign and fight hand in hand with revolutionary Palestinians against the Zionist occupiers.

Montazeri Urges Muslims To Defend Interests

LD011349 Tehran IRNA in English 1335 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri urged world Muslims to equip themselves with defensive means in the fight with their enemies so that they can administer their own political, economic, and cultural affairs. Any society willing to stand on its own feet should be able to protect itself against its enemies, he added.

The future spiritual leader of the Islamic Revolution made the remarks in a speech to a group of visiting Basij (mobilization) volunteer forces in Qom, Central Province, Monday, where he added that based on the Koranic verses enemies of Islam are divided into two categories, foreign enemies and the fifth column.

Muslim governments should equip themselves with a huge manpower and a large amount of military hardware in order to cope with their foreign enemies, Montazeri said. But, Montazeri noted, such a manpower and military equipment should not be used as a means for either exerting economic pressures or launching aggression against the oppressed nations.

The world of Islam should be so strong that neither the U.S., nor the Soviet Union or other blasphemous powers in the world would dare launch aggression against Muslim lands. The grand ayatollah furthermore said that the other category of enemies is the fifth column who are involved in spying for foreign governments and stabbing Muslims in the back in Islamic countries.

Addressing the visiting volunteers, he said, "today, you, by performing your divine duties and by amassing at all scenes have revived the memory of the U.S.'s bitter defeat at the hands of the resistant Vietnamese people."

Ayatollah Montazeri also called on all Muslims to undergo military training courses and pick their arms themselves in their eternal fight with blasphemy. Because, he said, blasphemy has always fought and will continue to fight Islam and Muslims.

Elsewhere in his speech, Montazeri emphasized on the need to boost the country's domestic economic and military power and said that talented Iranian youth should be encouraged to help the country attain self-sufficiency in all industrial fields including the manufacture of arms.

The ayatollah also underlined the importance of the popular support for the Muslim forces of Iran fighting the Ba'thist Iraqi troops, calling on the people to further their assistance.

In conclusion, Ayatollah Montazeri lauded the volunteers for their massive presenve in the war fronts.

Musavi Warns Iraq, Rejects U.S. Arms 'Rumors'

LD011615 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi issued a stern warning to Iraq to desist from violating the airspace of the Persian Gulf states, here Monday. He also expressed deep regret over the indifference of the regional countries towards the Iraqi violations. The prime minister said that now that the regional countries are convinced that Iraq's Saddam Husayn is on his way out they had better consider their future relations with the powerful Iran. He called on them to stand beside Iran in running the affairs of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Commenting on the reports that some regional countries had collaborated with Iraq in its last week raid on Larak Island, Musavi said "We hope the reports are false, but we will seriously continue with our investigation to determine which country might have done such a silly act." "Iran will never hesitate to deal a tit-for-tat blow and it is a big mistake for any country to think otherwise," Musavi said.

On Iran's stand on the Iraqi air raid on Abu Dhabi's offshore oil platform last week, the premier said because the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has a moderate stand in relations with the Islamic Republic, the shaky regime in Baghdad exerts pressure on the UAE from time to time in order to force it to change its stand. "This is a fact that has been accepted by UAE officials and others," he added. Premier Musavi furthermore said that the world has now accepted that the Iraqi regime is on its way out. Therefore, he added, the regional countries had better side with the powerful Islamic Revolution.

The prime minister also refuted propaganda of Western mass media that Iran had agreed to give unexploded Iraqi bombs, manufactured by the East bloc, to the U.S. He said the Iraqi regime is completely in the hands of the U.S. and consequently Washington does not need any help in acquiring such weaponry. Musavi also rejected rumors that Iran had put its U.S.-manufactured weapons at the disposal of any country and noted "Iran pursues an independent policy in such matters."

Former Defense Minister Comments on U.S. Arms

TA281925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 28 Nov 86

["Exclusive" interview with former Naval Commander and Defense Minister Admiral Madani, who "served during the first period of the Islamic Revolution in Iran," by Yo'av Tocker, in Paris, date not given, in English — videotaped]

[Text][Tocker] Mr Madani, you were at a top level of responsibility of the Iranian military machine. How essential do those spare parts and weapons that were delivered seem to you?

[Madani] Well, of course those spare parts are essential. They are very important because when you have different or no spare parts, you can do nothing at all and you have to feed it anyway if you want to make it useful and keep it running, or else it's nothing. It becomes something you cannot benefit from. The point is, if you want to run the war on and on and on, then you will lose everything —a generation, a country, everything — and nothing will be left at all. That's what I mean; to me keeping this catastrophic war, such a long-running conflict of more than 6 years, going on and on and on is foolishness.

[Tocker] According to your understanding of the internal political military decisionmaking in Tehran, how high up the political hierarchy could a decision such as that have been made?

[Madani] Well, actually, in a country run by, actually I should say in a dictatorship run in a dictatorial way, the leaders are all aware of the situation and no top leaders' secrets are kept from them at all.

[Tocker] In your opinion, would it make any difference that Israel apparently served as an intermediary in this affair?

[Madani] Well, it makes no difference. We know that the arms are American and regarding the spare parts, they have to receive them from there indirectly or directly. It makes no difference who intervenes. Somebody intervenes whether it's at the governmental level or not. Sometimes it may not be at the governmental level at all; it could be other than political leaders deciding what to do. Sometimes it may happen by ordinary, shall we say, by smugglers. And sometimes it does involve top level politicians.

[Tocker] How do you assess the fact that the Americans at least officially believed or had believed that delivering arms could eventually help in the hostages' problem. Is that naive? Is that....[interrupted]

[Madani] That to me is naive because sometimes in the political field people who are not very reliable are trusted. Thus, when you are dealing with such unreliable people, when it comes to them keeping their promises, it can be very difficult. See? Thats why to me, all this seems naive.

[Tocker] Can you see reasons other than the hostages' issue for the Americans and the Israelis to help the Iranian Army in this context?

[Madani] I don't think there's any other reason. From the point of earnings, there is not much of a financial reason. They did it politically and psychologically, of course. And as for hostages, to my assessment at least [relay ends in mid-sentence]

Larijani on Gulf War, Superpower Ties

PM271601 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Nov 86 Supplement p 1

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic and International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani by Maarten Jan Hijmans: "I Ask You: Why Does the Gulf Have To Burn?" — date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in September, in an interview during "War Week" that Iran has absolutely no desire to annex any of Iraq's territory but is simply continuing to fight to topple President Saddam Husayn and to win restoration payments. Iran will leave the choice of a new regime to the Iraqi people. However, at the same time he indicated that the war could end even before Saddam's fall with the establishment of an international tribunal which would brand Saddam as an aggressor. This seems new to me. Does this indicate that Iran is now more prepared to end the war through diplomatic channels than it was a while ago?

[Answer] I think that the question should be put in a different way. It is better to ask whether there is a greater preparedness to strive for a political solution, because as far as we are concerned, that was what we always wanted. what Rafsanjani said was that an international recognition of the Iraqi regime's guilt in this war could ease the way to such a political solution.

The countries and organizations which have hitherto attempted to mediate have always pushed this aspect into the background: They avoided answering the question of who started the war and what the aggression actually entailed. They dashed into the thick of the conflict, as it were, without bothering themselves about its causes. But for us that is now the main issue: The fall of Saddam is secondary. For us it is important to outlaw the aggression completely. How could we sit down at the same table as Iraq? You must not forget what they wanted: They wanted to topple the regime in Iran. And that is something that is not negotiable; we cannot debate our own existence. That is what Rafsanjani was getting at, and that has been our point of departure from the very beginning.

[Question] But what is your assessment of the chances of achieving such a political settlement? Do you see any movement — internationally speaking — in the direction of the Iranian position?

[Answer] That is our difficulty. In a real political solution Saddam cannot remain in power. As long as he continues to rule, a political settlement can never be a complete settlement. On the other hand, there can be no progress as long as the proposals that are made continue to take the view that Saddam must remain at any price as their point of departure. Saddam's scenario is as follows: He says: "OK, I attacked you; you pushed me back to the border; that is where we are now; let us just be friends again." But we cannot accept that. How can we believe him? Who is there to guarantee us that things will remain like that? The Security Council? The Security Council has yet to adopt a single resolution condemning the Iraqi attack or showing understanding of our position. That is to say: If we can trust no one, then we simply have to put our faith in our own weapons.

[Question] Given this situation, is there any chance that you are prepared to join in a possible new peace mission formed by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar?

[Answer] As far as the most recent Security Council resolution which would have to serve as a basis for negotiations is concerned: We have the same reservations about it as we had with past resolutions. First, the most important question of who was responsible for the aggression is still not answered. Second, there is no suggestion of a neutral point of departure. The resolution was the result of a request from seven Arab countries, including Iraq, Egypt, and Jordan. If these countries launch an appeal, how can you expect a neutral resolution to be the result? The resolution suggested a new situation: the threat of a major, new Iranian offensive. But there are Iraqi attacks continually against civilian and oil installations. We ask ourselves why the mere threat of a new offensive points to a new situation. This is the reason we do not want to work with the Security Council.

We did send a letter to Perez de Cuellar 6 months ago which he recently published. In it we said that we are prepared to work with him on three points: First, is the point of eliminating aggression and removing its repercussions; second, our willingness to work together to bring about an end to things that are in conflict with international laws, such as chemical warfare and attacks on civilian aircraft or on nonmilitary targets; and third, the search for methods to prevent the conflict from spreading to other countries in the region. That is a new element. We do not want to see the Persian Gulf go up in flames. There is a real danger of that: A fire in undergrowth has a tendency to spread. We have said that we are prepared to sign a security pact with the countries in the region and to refrain from interfering in their affairs and from threatening them with military force. We want to broaden cooperation with them, but on the basis of their neutrality in the conflict. We are prepared to go even further than this: We are prepared to declare the Persian Gulf a nonmilitary zone. Militarily this is to our disadvantage because we have a Navy and Iraq does not. This is really a pretty comprehensive range of points and we are prepared to discuss all of them.

[Question] Iran, it seems, is now combining a military strategy with a political one more than in the past. It appears that in this connection you are trying above all to persuade the Gulf states that support Iraq, such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, to end this support. Do you think you will ever succeed in winning their confidence and toppling Saddam, who is also almost as feared as you are?

[Answer] That is a very important point. In the first place, the Gulf states are no match for us militarily. Imagine for example that Saudi Arabia were to aid Iraq militarily. Its Army numbers around 30,000 men, some of whom are still Pakistanis. We on the other hand have over 2 million men. Thus, there is no reason for us to trouble ourselves about that.

However, the war will end one day. And we will have to live with them then. In security: The Saudis too will have to live securely. But how? Will we have to invite the United States or the Soviet Union to see to this? No, we think security must be a collective responsibility for the whole region, and in this Iran wants to be an important partner. And for this reason our attempt at an approach to them is honestly and seriously meant. As far as our relations with them are concerned, with Saudi Arabia and with the Emirates for example, things are going in the right direction. But trust is something that is difficult to build; it is not something that you buy at the supermarket down the block.

[Question] There is of course an important obstacle: that is your revolution's Islamic ideology, which they fear, and Iran's enthusiasm for exporting it to other countries.

[Answer] Let us just look at what is actually happening. Here we have a revolution that is very popular among the populations of other countries — Egypt, for example, or Iraq, or Morocco. And it is true that it is a revolution with necessary slogans and points of departure which clash with the official line of those countries. That is one side of the matter. The other side is that we certainly do not have the means to interfere in those countries' internal affairs. Well, we do have our radio, which broadcasts Islamic positions or our position on Zionism. They call that interference....

Take Kuwait. It is said that we threaten Kuwait. But what is actually the case is that there is a threat from inside, from their own people. By helping Saddam they were able to pressure us, but this does not remove the threat. It is as it was with the French revolution: Although it died in its French motherland, its influence spread throughout the whole of Europe. It is completely stupid for Kuwait to help Saddam because, even if Iran were to go under, the threat from within would remain. The situation in Egypt is the same.

[Question] I have already spoken here with Supreme Defense Council member Kamal Kharrazi. When I asked him whether a new offensive is to be expected in "this decisive year," he said that Iran is striving for a "political-military situation in which a decisive blow can be inflicted with as little loss of human life as possible." What should I understand by this? That the emphasis for Iran is not only on the battlefield, but on the political front?

[Answer] You must understand it to mean that our military strategy is an extension of our political goals. It has never been a goal in itself. When Saddam attacked us at a weak moment, there might have been a case for reaching an agreement and waiting until we were stronger to strike back, but we did not do so. We are now strong and the situation is no different. We are now in a position to launch an attack along the whole border and it is as President Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, has said: "We will choose the right moment." But we are absolutely not stamping our feet impatiently to march on Baghdad as the allies in World War II marched on Berlin. It would be much better if a number of circumstances could combine to cause a kind of chemical reaction, as a result of which, things would proceed of their own accord.

[Question] Rafsanjani recently revealed that secret negotiations with the United States have taken place through Japanese mediation and that a U.S. representative, Robert McFarlane, paid a secret visit to Tehran. What can you say about the possibility of negotiations with the United States in the future?

[Answer] "Negotiations" is the wrong word; "contacts" is the best word. After all, you can talk even to your enemy. But what should be at the top of the agenda here is the subject of arms. It is no secret that the United States unilaterally scrapped agreements worth $500 million for the supply of arms which at the beginning of the war were ready for shipping. They included F-14 jet aircraft for which we had already paid. It is not for nothing that they have had difficulty in defending themselves at the court in The Hague. We have always said that we wanted these spare parts — or compensation.

Militarily we have tried to cover ourselves by buying arms where they were to be had. During the war in Vietnam it happened that even U.S. tanks were smuggled to Hanoi without too much trouble. things are still going on like this in the world — it is no secret that we buy quite a lot on the free market. At the same time, we have reorganized our Army into a kind of people's army armed with what we can provide ourselves. Then there are also things that come from the United States — even, as I know, with their approval.

But U.S. policy toward Iran is completely absurd and laughable. This shows that they do not understand what is happening in this region. What point is there in opposing Islam? They have been actively engaged in propaganda campaigns against us, in a whole serious of coup attempts, and in engaging the support of dissidents and counterrevolutionaries. Pointless. What do they want in this region? There is no room for dominance. In other countries too their influence is shaky. But relations which are based on reasonableness and respect — that is something completely different. In other words: If they do not abandon their policy directed against us, there is no place for relations. But we no longer reject relations based on reciprocal respect.

[Question] I have been able to hear here and there in Tehran that McFarlane's visit did not come out of the blue but was quite well prepared, and that Rafsanjani had to make the visit known to the world because of leaks about these contacts to the Lebanese press by Iranian oppositionists. Can you confirm that the arrest of Mehdi Hashemi had nothing to do with this?

[Answer] What Rafsanjani said may have had something to do with a leak. But perhaps the Americans caused this leak themselves — in order to misrepresent our foreign policy and to cause internal unrest. Our people have kept an unpleasant taste for U.S. dominance. Fortunately, the Iranians have confidence in their politicians so we did not find the affair that important.

[Question] There have also been some acid remarks in Parliament about your rapprochement with another Western country — France....

[Answer] That is a completely different story. With France the approach has been open. Our UN representative spoke with their foreign minister for 6 hours. It was in all the papers, and this has been going on for months. It is possible that there is opposition to this in certain circles. We do not live behind the Iron Curtain here. These circles may speak their minds, but this will not hinder these approaches, because they have an influence on our good relations with a large number of other European countries, including the Netherlands.

[Question] As far as general relations are concerned the Islamic Republic seems to have been very active in the last year. Rafsanjani went to Asia, Prime Minister Musavi went to East Germany and Hungary and there were talks with the Soviet Union. Is this an attempt to change the "isolationism" of the period after the revolution?

[Answer] Isolation is something that we were said to have. We have never been isolated, not even when the U.S. Embassy was held hostage. No. But we are indeed more active, and the reason is that there is a young government and there is more consolidation of the regime. The government is more mature, there are new ideas about international affairs — at any rate there are different ideas. The fact is, if you have something to say, you are keen to do so. We are still hampered by economic difficulties and the war, but despite this we have created a certain freedom of movement. For us, an important moment was the last conference of the nonaligned nations in Harare where we were very active and in our view played an important role.

[Question] It is also said that since February there has been an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union. You yourself took part in those talks?

[Answer] The approach to the Soviet Union is taking place on a kind of long-term basis. We have the necessary interests in common — a long common border, for example — and Moscow has always shown a comparatively decent amount of respect for our revolution. We talked about economic and technical cooperation. An important topic is the supply of natural gas. There is a pipeline, but since the revolution, there has been a difference of opinion about the price. This has still not been entirely resolved, but there is agreement in principle on the supply of natural gas via the pipeline to Western Europe. You probably know that we are number one in the world when it comes to natural gas reserves, and we have plans for a pipeline to Western Europe via Turkey.

There are also two other differences between us and Moscow: the war with Iraq, and Afghanistan. We think that their arms supplies to Iraq are completely out of place and find it difficult to understand how the Soviet Union can be in the same company as Jordan and Egypt. And as far as Afghanistan is concerned, we think that the occupation was ridiculous and should be ended unconditionally. But we are, of course, opposed to a U.S.-dominated Afghanistan. We only find an independent Afghanistan acceptable.

Relations are broadening in a normal way and we think that a strong and independent Iran is in the interest of the Soviet Union as well as in the interest of the West. Moscow can feel safe now that our northern mountains no longer contain NATO radar and

U.S. intelligence centers. On the other hand, a strong Iran could play an important role in the security of the whole region, and here the West would have to be a little more tolerant. That is yet another reason why the U.S. hostility is so absurd: It is against Western interests.

[Question] Yes, but the West does have reasons to distrust you. To name two of them: the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, which contravened all the Vienna and Hague conventions, and the sending of the Hezbollah to Lebanon.

[Answer] I would dare to compare the occupation of the embassy and the violation it represented of all international norms to the way in which the Americans previously — from their embassy in Tehran — ignored the independence of Iran. And I am not talking about the 1953 coup against Mossadeq in which the shah returned to power, but about all the coup attempts in the period since the revolution. There is an awful lot to tell on this subject and I could go on for a long time if I were to begin. Our intelligence service was not very strong then and our influence was not very great. We broadcast a few things on the radio but that did not make much impression in the West. But just take it from me that that too was contrary to international rules.

And then there is the sending of people to Lebanon. There is room there too for comparison. Is what the Americans and Israelis did in Lebanon at all acceptable? Was that in line with international laws, and the sending of Hezbollah to help the resistance not in line with them? I ask you: Where in the world have we prepared a coup or carried out an invasion, as in Grenada?

[Question] Yes, but to return again to Hashemi; his bureau was responsible for all sorts of things such as the sending this summer of explosives to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

[Answer] Indeed, and that is the very reason why he is now in prison.

Envoy Surprised Over Italy's Arms to Iraq

LD012002 Tehran IRNA in English 1816 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Rome, Dec 1, IRNA — An Italian Foreign Ministry official disclosed here Monday that some Italian firms had manufactured chemical weapons and shipped them to Iraq. In a meeting with the Iranian charge d'affaires to Rome, Mohammad-Reza Entezari, the official said that the firms were not aware of an Italian ban on arms exports to Iraq. When the Italian Government officials were informed of the issue, said the official, they called on the firms to return part of the chemical materials which had not yet been shipped.

The Iranian charge d'affaires termed the explanations as "unsatisfactory" and expressed surprise over Italian involvement in chemical arms shipment from the Netherlands to Iraq. If this massive foreign aid had not been delivered to Iraq, peace and tranquility would have been restored to the region long ago, Entezari said.

Talks on French Debt Settlement Continue

LD011938 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — An Iranian delegation led by head of the country's atomic energy organization Reza Amrollahi was in Paris [word indistinct] talks with French officials on resolving financial disputes between the two countries.

The delegation which left here for Paris last week held four days of talks on Iranian membership in France's Eurodif company as well as exchanged views with French officials on how to settle a French debt to Iran. The talks were adjourned till next month.

The Iranian delegation also held talks with the French contractor Karoun, which builds atomic power stations which is also a party in the deal. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a 10 percent stake in Eurodif.

France deposited $330 million in Iran's account last week as partial settlement of the $1 billion loan granted to the company by the deposed shah's regime.

Red Cross Announces Resumption of Activities

LD011820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The International Red Cross has issued a statement announcing the resumption of its activities in Iran. Following its report on the Iraqi POW camp incident in Gorgan in 1984, the International Red Cross Committee was banned from undertaking any activities in Iran. In the report, the Red Cross published a biased report on a clash between repentant Iraqi POW's and Ba'thist POW's in Gorgan camp, which left 6 dead and 40 wounded. However, this stance was later rejected by a delegation dispatched by the United Nations to Iran.

The Red Cross statement formally requests the Islamic Republic of Iran to overlook past differences. The statement also summarizes the duties of the Red Cross as preventing the mistreatment of Iranian POW's in Iraq and attempting to trace missing soldiers. It stresses that the Red Cross will be mindful of its other duties with regard to humane rules of war, including the urgent prevention of the use of chemical weapons, of any inhumane or banned weapons, and the prevention of attacks on residential areas. The Red Cross also accepts that it will be dutybound to carry out the necessary international measures on all issues should the two sides violate the rules.

The Islamic Republic of Iran consistently pursues the issue of missing warriors and the registration of all Iranian POW's in Iraq. It has been agreed that the Red Cross shall concentrate its activities within the framework of its international rules and Islamic and philanthropic considerations related to POW's acceptable to both sides.

No Saudi, Iraqi Comments on Larak Attack

LD011522 Tehran IRNA in English 1503 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] London, Dec 1, IRNA — Saudi Arabia does not reject reports that it assisted Iraq in refuelling its jets which attacked shipping at the Iranian terminal at Larak on November 25. Press officer for the Saudi Embassy in London, Robert Seeds [name as received], said Monday that he had no comment to make that Iraqi fighters had landed in Saudi Arabia on their 2,500 kilometer round-trip flight. On such a sensitive issue, he pointed out that it would be inappropriate for him to speak on the matter. Seeds was however willing to confirm that the "Saudi Government assists Iraq" in its war against Iran. "This fact," he said "had never been disputed."

Since Baghdad mounted its longest raid ever against Iran at Larak, reports in London have spoken of Iraq's inability to carry out air-to-air refuelling, necessary for such a mission. The reports indicated that the Iraqi jets must have landed for refuelling in an Arab state and pointed to Saudi Arabia as being the most likely. Aviation sources have revealed that 3 or 4 Iraq aircraft did land in Saudi Arabia when returning from Larak. The sources said that the jets were running out of fuel and had problems with in-flight refueling. The Iraqi Embassy in London was not in a position to dispute the reports, and refrained from commenting on the matter.

During an attack at Sirri in August, it was also claimed that an Arab country had assisted Iraq to carry out the attack. The Iranian Government said it had intelligence which showed that the jets had flown from a Persian Gulf state.

Iraqis 'Frequently' Using Kuwaiti Airspace

LD011850 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, (IRNA) — Iraqi airforce has lately been observed to be frequently using Kuwaiti airspace disclosed an informed military source, here Monday. The source said that since last week Iraqi warplanes have increasingly by overflown [as received] Kuwaiti territory to attack Iran's industrial installations and also oil-tankers in the Persian Gulf.

Captured Iraqi pilot, Khaled Mahdi Abbass, confessed that four Iraqi Mirages had landed at Kuwaiti International Airport for refueling after bombing Sirri Island, a few months ago.

Other reliable sources had earlier revealed that Kuwait was providing Iraqi forces the use of Bubiyan Island for spying purposes.

130 Basij Battalions Depart for War Fronts

LD011817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Summary] Today 130 battalions of Basij forces in the great Corps of Mohammad left for the front from Khorasan, Hamadan, Kerman, Fars, Zanjan, Ilam, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari, and Semnan Provinces.

Communique Reports Iraqi Supply Column Hit

LD011726 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — Iraq sustained damage and casualties in Kalaleh, northwestern fronts, Sunday, when Muslim combatants of Iran shelled an Iraqi supply column, according to a military communique released here Monday.

Communique Number 2,672 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Muslim combatats of Iran, braving bad weather, despatched military and reconnaissance patrols and controlled all enemy movements in the north-western battlefronts.

Parts of Iraqi positions and group bunkers were set ablaze in artillery duels in the western war fronts, the communique said. It added that an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and six heavy gun-emplacements, two anti-aircraft guns, as well as three heavy and light vehicles of theirs destroyed.

Sporadic exchange of artillery fire raged on in Qasr-e Shirin where the enemy forces sustained damage and casualties, the communique said.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the southern fronts on Sunday, raging somewhat more heavily in Talaiyeh operational theater. Iranian forces reconnoitered and shelled Iraqi positions and supply routes in these fronts silencing enemy fire and disrupting their logistical and engineering operations.

Iraqi engineering and surveillance operations were also checked by Iranian artillery fire in Nahr 'Anbar operational theater fronts on Sunday, the communique said.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and enemy fire silenced in parts of the southern and western fronts when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces on Sunday. Enemy engineering operations were also halted, said the communique.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 DECEMBER 1986

Israel

USSR Contacts — Reporting on the outcome of "secret contacts" between senior Israeli and Soviet diplomats, IDF radio said the Soviet Union has been showing interest in resuming official talks with Israel with the hope of establishing consular ties in return for the USSR's incorporation in the regional peace process. The Soviets suggested some form of follow-up to the Helsinki talks and indicated a readiness on their side to reconsider policy on the emigration of Soviet Jews. They also explained that the Soviet Union has been reassessing its Middle East policy, noting that the USSR's exclusive support for Syria is preventing it from playing a wider role in the Middle East political process.

Syrian CW Issue — The IDF is making efforts to step up its deterrent capability against Syrian chemical weapons, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. He told the Knesset that Syria's chemical weapons include warheads mounted on surface-to-surface missiles.

U.S.-Iran Affair — Responding to U.S. Colonel Oliver North's reported statement that he briefed Israeli official 'Amiran Nir on the destination of the money from the Iran arms deal, the prime minister's office announced that this is "completely unfounded" and that Nir had no idea that money from the deal was intended for the Nicaraguan contras, IDF radio reported.

Egypt

In remarks cited by MENA, President Husni Mubarak declared that he accepts "threats" from no one, though he doubted that a message received from the Israeli prime minister on Mubarak's stance against an expanded Israeli settlement policy was meant as a "warning," as reported by the Tel Aviv paper *Ma'Ariv*. Mubarak told journalists that Egypt has held contacts with both Israel and Jordan in an attempt to agree on a "formula" for Palestinian representation at an international conference and he said that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is welcome to come to Cairo for discussions on the issue. On the subject of efforts for economic reform, Mubarak stressed that the imposition of "burdens" by the IMF is unacceptable, and he hoped that an agreement can be reached next year.

Within the framework of talks on economic cooperation with the USSR, President Mubarak received a delegation headed by the chairman of the Soviet state bank, TASS reported.

Lebanon

Amal-Palestinian clashes continued in Beirut and near Sidon 2-3 December, Beirut radio reported, noting that efforts are continuing in Damascus to find a solution. A PLO military statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio said the Palestinians repulsed an Amal attack on Shatila spearheaded by tanks and other armored vehicles. A Palestinian official cited by Voice of Lebanon radio accused Amal of murdering Palestinian civilians in Beirut and stated that some 5,000 Palestinian families have been displaced by the fighting.

Iran

USSR Relations — Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Chairman Suleyman Tatliyev told the Iranian ambassador to the USSR that Iran is dealing "fateful blows" to imperialism, IRNA reported. During their meeting in Baku, he also expressed the Soviet Union's interest in expanding bilateral relations.

Powercuts — Tehran radio broadcast an Energy Ministry announcement warning the public of impending powercuts of up to 5 hours per day due to an electricity shortage.

Kuwait

A Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by KUNA denied that Kuwait has allowed its airspace to be used for "non-Kuwaiti military purposes," and he expressed "regret and astonishment" at Iran's accusations in this regard. Kuwait will not allow any foreign party to use its air, land, or territorial waters, he said, and it believes that Iran's "information campaign" will offend good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Jordan

King Husayn received the Soviet general who is heading a military delegation, Amman radio reported.

Sudan

Ethiopian warplanes continued their strikes on villages in the eastern region by bombing Mandal 29 November, according to an *Al-Siyasah* report cited by SUNA. A Sudanese deputy charged that Ethiopia was not only targeting Eritrean rebels, but also trying to "provoke" the Sudanese Government. He called on Premier Al-Sadiq al-Madhi to "respond firmly."

Western Sahara

Polisario announced 3 December that its forces attacked a Romanian trawler off the Western Saharan coast in November, maintaining that Romania has supplied arms to Morocco, AFP reported. "Informed sources" cited by the agency said that a Romanian trawler was sunk 8 November.

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Declaration Issued at SAARC Summit Reported

BK021607 Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Nov 86 p 5

["Text" of declaration issued 17 November of the Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Summit in Bangalore]

[Text] The President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, and the President of Sri Lanka assembled at the Second SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Summit in Bangalore on 16 and 17 November 1986.

The heads of state or government reiterated their desire of promoting peace, stability, amity, and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the UN charter and non-alignment, principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The heads of state or government reaffirmed the will of their peoples and governments to work together in accordance with the SAARC charter to devise common policies and approaches for finding common solutions to the shared problems that all of them face. They stressed that mutual trust, goodwill, and understanding must animate their co-operative effort under the SAARC. Progress and prosperity in each country would rebound to the benefit of others. This was what constituted the SAARC spirit.

The leaders reaffirmed that the principal goal of SAARC was to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia; to improve their quality of life; to accelerate economic growth, social programmes, and cultural development in the region; and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential.

The heads of state or government recalled that the countries of South Asia had been linked by age-old cultural, social, and historical traditions. These had led to enriching interaction of ideas, values, culture, and philosophies. These commonalities constituted solid foundations for regional cooperation for addressing more effectively the economic and social problems.

The heads of state or government recalled the SAARC was the most populous regional grouping in the world. The countries of the region had large, rich, and varied human and natural resources. They expressed their determination to achieve the optimum utilization of these resources by intensifying their cooperation, bearing in mind the immense present and potential complementarities among their economies.

They recognized that this would require increasing exchange among their countries, on the basis of mutual benefit of ideas, experience, and technology as well as of goods and services, which utilise and enhance the productive capacity of each of their countries and build their collective self-reliance.

They were convinced that the countries of South Asia which had been the cradle of human civilisation and culture could acting co- operatively and cohesively, once again play their due role in the comity of nations.

The heads of state or government reiterated the great importance of the increasing involvement of the people for ensuring the success of regional cooperation. They emphasized the need for promoting greater contacts among the peoples of the region through such action as regular and frequent interchange of scholars, academicians, artists, authors, professionals, and businessmen as well as facilitation of tourism.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been achieved in the implementation of the SAARC Integrated Programme of Action [IPA]. They expressed their firm commitment to consolidate and streamline further the implementation of the IPA. They agreed that a progressive movement towards more concrete and action-oriented benefits from the SAARC to the peoples of the region.

The heads of state or government emphasized the importance of expanding cooperative endeavours under the SAARC. They welcomed the establishment of the technical committees on women in development, and on the prevention of the drug trafficking and drug abuse.

The heads of state or government welcomed the signing of the memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat by the Council of Ministers and their decision to locate the Secretariat in Katmandu and appoint ambassador Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh as the first Secretary General of SAARC. They were convinced that the establishment of the Secretariat would assist in the coordination of SAARC activities and more fruitful implementation of its programmes and projects.

The heads of state or government recognized that the meeting of the needs of all children was the principal means of human resources development. Children should therefore be given the highest priority in national development planning. The heads of state or government underlined the importance of enhancing public consciousness and building a national political consensus on the rights to the children.

In this context they called for an early conclusion and adoption of the convention on the right of the child. They subscribed to the goals of universal immunization by 1990, universal primary education, maternal and child nutrition, provision of safe drinking water, and adequate shelter before 2000. They also believed that it should be possible to ensure at the end of the century, that no child need die or be denied development, for reasons of material poverty in the family.

They directed the standing committee to undertake annual reviews of the situation of children in the SAARC countries, monitoring of programmes and exchange of experience.

The heads of state or government agreed that co-operation among the SAARC states was vital if territorism was to be prevented and eliminated from the region. They unequivocally condemned all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism as criminal and deplored their impact on life and property, socio-economic development, political stability, regional and international peace and cooperation.

They recognised the importance of the principles laid down in the UN Resolution 2625 which, among others, required that each state should refrain from organising, instigating, assisting, or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another state or acquiesing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

The heads of state or government expressed their concern at the crisis facing the UN system. They reiterated their deep commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and their support for and faith in it as the most important international forum for addressing issues of peace, disarmament, and development and an essential instrument for bringing about justice and equity in international political and economic relations. They resolved to concert their efforts in all multilateral fora within the UN system to preserve and strengthen the organisation and to prevent erosion of its role, functions, and principles.

The heads of state or government reiterated their deep commitment to the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement and underlined the historic role the movement had been playing in strengthening international peace, promoting development, establishing equitable and just economic relations and strengthening international cooperation in all fields.

The success of the Harare Summit of the non-aligned countries was yet another demonstration of the strength and unity of the movement and the increasing respect that it had come to command in the international community. They affirmed full support for the decisions adopted at the summit and called for their early implementation.

The leaders of the South Asian countries were convinced that an environment of peace, security, and respect for international law was essential for their growth and stability. Unfortunately, this environment had become increasingly adverse for the pursuit of their cherished goals.

The international political scene was marred by strife and tension due to great power policies and practices of domination and intervention as well as the increased resort to the threat or use of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion, and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has escalated to a point where it jeopardizes the most fundamental of all human rights — the right to live.

The heads of state or government noted with deep disappointment that the promise held out by the Reykjavik summit could not be realised. They, however, noted with satisfaction that the proposals made at the summit were still on the table. They expressed the earnest hope that the negotiations would be resumed without delay so that a decisive step could be taken towards realising the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons altogether. The heads of state or government called for the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The heads of state or government were deeply concerned that the world economy continued to be in the throes of crisis, with particularly harsh and severe consequences for the economies and development prospects and aspirations of the developing countries. They endorsed the declaration of the SAARC ministerial meeting on international economic issues held in Islamabad and its analysis of the exceptionally adverse external economic environment which retards the development of the South Asian and other developing countries.

These negative factors include: Depressed commodity prices, rising protectionism, global recession, lower export earnings, net outflow of financial resource from developing countries, and an aggravated debt crisis.

The heads of state or government noted that the rates of growth in the developed countries had turned out to be much lower than what was earlier projected and that the projections for future growth in these countries were not all encouraging. They expressed their concern at the implications of these trends for the development prospects of the developing countries.

They welcomed the recent recognition by the developed countries that the chronic problems of massive payment imbalances, high interest rates, unstable exchange rate, and high unemployment are structural in nature.

In view of global interdependence, the co-ordination of macro-economic policies, contemplated at the Tokyo summit of the seven major industrialized countries, cannot be effective in achieving sustained global economic growth unless it encompasses the developing countries.

The leaders urged that the recent retreat from multilateralism should be urgently reversed through a revival of the North-South dialogue which is responsive to the changed circumstances in the world economy. This must include a process of reform of monetary and financial system, through an international conference on money and finance for development, and urgent measures for preserving and strengthening the multilateral trading system.

In the search for revival of global growth, priority must be accorded to exploiting the vast potential for expanded production, consumption, and trade which exists in the developing countries. In all these endeavours, high priority should be accorded to supporting the development of the least developed countries, in particular, through the full and effective implementation of the substantial new programme of action for the least developed countries for the 1990's.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction that at the SAARC ministerial meeting on international economic issues a number of priority objectives of the SAARC countries have been identified. These include: enlarged concessional assistance; the doubling in three years of the financial flows for the development of developing countries; amelioration of official debts; trade liberalization, especially in textiles and agriculture; commodity price stabilisation; transfer of technology; and special treatment for least developed SAARC countries.

The heads of state or government agreed that the SAARC members should closely and regularly consult and cooperate in relevant international economic conferences and institutions in order to promote the above mentioned objectives.

They recognized that an important opportunity in this context would be provided by UNCTAD VII.

The heads of state or government were of the view that the forthcoming new round of multilateral trade negotiations posed a challenge for their countries as well as an opportunity to accelerate their development through the expansion of their exports.

They underlined the importance of the effective implementation, with immediate effect and continuing until the formal completion of the negotiations, of the commitment to observe a standstill on protectionist measures and to roll these back under multilateral surveillance. They also expected that the principles of transparency and differential and a more favourable treatment for the developing countries would be applied systematically and in concrete terms in the negotiations. They decided to concert their positions in these negotiations with a view to deriving maximum benefits from them in accordance with their national objctives and priorities.

The heads of state or government expressed their conviction that the Bangalore summit had helped in consolidating the gains of regional cooperation activities so far undertaken by SAARC while, at the same time, exploring new avenues and possibilities for such cooperation. The Bangalore summit had made a significant contribution to strengthening and streamlining the institutional basis for such cooperation.

The heads of state or government reiterated their determination and will to expand and strengthen their cooperation under SAARC. They underlined their belief that SAARC reflected a resurgence of the South Asian consciousness which had inspired the peoples of this region over several millenia.

The leaders expressed their deep conviction that South Asian Regional Cooperation would not only have a salutory effect on bilateral relations between the countries of the region, but also impart strength and stability to these relations.

The heads of state or government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka were deeply appreciative of the exemplary manner in which the Prime Minister of India discharged his responsibilities as chairman of the meeting.

They expressed their profound gratitude for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to them by the Government and people of India and for the excellent arrangement made for the meeting.

Gandhi Says Soviet 'Commitment To Act' Clear

BK021312 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister told the Rajya Sabha today that the Soviet Union has made it amply clear that it would not remain a silent spectator if India's security is threatened. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said he thinks that the meaning of the Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev's remarks about the significance of the Indo-Soviet treaty is fairly clear to members. Mr Gandhi quoted from Mr Gorbachev's address to the joint sitting of Parliament in which the Soviet leader said the supreme meaning of the Indo-Soviet treaty lies in the reciprocal commitment to act should a complex situation arise for one side or both. The prime minister was replying to the clarifications sought by members on the statement he made to both the Houses of the just concluded visit of Mr Gorbachev.

Answering another question, the prime minister made it clear that India has no intention of going in for the Soviet MiG-31 aircraft. The MiG-31 does not suit the combat role assigned to the Air Force. It will also not to be a counter to AWACS that Pakistan proposes to acquire.

Regarding wrong depiction of Indian boundary in a Soviet map, Mr Gandhi said that he had been assured by Mr Gorbachev that he was not aware of the fact.

Ziaul Haq Nonproliferation Remark 'Gimmick'

BK030349 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network
in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, has told the Rajya Sabha that the statement of the Pakistan president that his country will sign nuclear nonproliferation treaty if only India agrees to do so is a propaganda gimmick. Replying to a question, he said India's stand does not depend upon whether Pakistan signs it or not. It is based on principle. He said the treaty is not a bilateral issue but a multilateral one.

Death Sentences of Indira Assassins Upheld

BK030741 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The Delhi High Court today confirmed the death sentences awarded by the sessions court to the three accused in the Indira Gandhi assassination case. The full bench of the High Court comprising Mr Justice S. Ranganathan, Mr Justice B.N. Kirpal, and Mr Justice M.K. Chawla dismissed the appeals of the three convicts against the judgment of the additional sessions judge Mr Mahesh Chandra. The three accused are Satwant Singh, Balbir Singh, and Kehar Singh. The judges pronounced the verdict amidst tight security arrangements. They observed that they saw no reason to reduce or modify the sentence imposed on the accused by the learned sessions judge. They said they have discussed in great details all the facts of the case and given careful consideration to all its facets — legal and formal.

U.S. Maps Depicting Punjab, Kashmir 'Inaccurate'

BK030335 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network
in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Defense Department of the United States has regretted the inaccurate depiction of some parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh as disputed territory in maps published by its Asia-Pacific Defense Forum. Informing this to Rajya Sabha today, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, said that the maps are gross distortions of facts and the U.S. Defense Department has agreed to correct the mistakes. However, no political importance is being attached to it, he added.

Further Response Reported to Unrest in Punjab

Steps Taken To Curb 'Terrorism'

BK021311 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Several steps have been initiated by the Punjab government to curb terrorism in the state. The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, told the Lok Sabha that additional powers have been given to the state government officials to detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorists. Additional powers have also been conferred on them to ensure safety and security of the people in buses, trains, and public places like banks, hospitals, railway stations, and religious places and educational institutions.

Replying to the special discussion on the subject, Mr Buta Singh said that more areas are being identified to be declared as disturbed areas so that the Armed Forces have the necessary powers to act. Property of those found guilty of acts of terrorism or aiding and abetting such activities will be confiscated.

The state government has arrested Mr Prakash Singh Badal, Mr G.S. Tohra and Mr (Wadala), MLA [Member of the Legislative Assembly], under the National Security Act on charges of helping the terrorists. The home minister assured the House that terrorism and militancy in Punjab will be fought with equipment and training matching the situation.

Mr Buta Singh expressed himself strongly against mixing religion with politics and declared that the government would not allow places of worship to be used for activities prejudicial to the unity and integrity of the country. In this connection he welcomed the stand of the Akali Dal-Longowal and said it is an encouraging development.

AFP Reports Army on Alert in Delhi

BK021406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 2 (AFP) - The Army was alerted in the Indian capital Tuesday to prepare to aid the civil authorities deal with Hindu protests against the latest slaughter by Sikhs, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) reported.

More than 1,500 people were arrested Tuesday as protests against Sunday's massacre in the Punjab turned violent in several districts, the police said. Several Sikh houses and cars were burned and gangs looted some shops. Police opened fire to disperse several protests in the city after baton-charging demonstrators, but no serious injuries were reported, the police said.

PTI, quoting official sources, said the decision to put the Army on alert followed a high-level meeting between leaders of the police, Army, and administration.

Militant Forces Unite; Claim Attack

BK021448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Dec 2 (AFP) — Six Sikh militant organisations fighting for a separate Sikh state in the Punjab Tuesday announced they had decided to merge under the banner of the Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF). The KLF has claimed responsibility for the slaughter of 24 Hindus on a bus in Hoshiarpur District Sunday. A press release signed by all six leaders said the KLF would fight for Khalistan (Sikh Land of the Pure) and against state "terrorism". The force would seek revenge on Punjab Police Chief Julio Ribeiro, who escaped an attempt on his life on October 3, and several Punjab state ministers. These people were responsible for killing young Sikhs, the release said.

The six groups are the Khalistan Armed Force, Deshmesh Regiment, United Sikh Army, Khalistan Armed Police, Tat Khalsa, and the Mai Baghoo Regiment. Their respective heads are Sher Singh, Sardul Singh, Peepal Singh, Manjit Singh Khajal, Braham Singh, and Bhag Kaur (a woman). Little is known about most of these groups, but they were thought to be small and previously to have functioned independently.

Ministers Comment on Situation

BK021647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The new SGPC [Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee] president, Mr G.S. Tohra, and leader of the breakaway Akali Dal, Mr Prakash Singh Badal, have been arrested. [passage omitted] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said that the arrest of Mr Tohra and Mr Badal was not a political vendetta. Talking to newsmen in Chandigarh this evening, Mr Barnala also denied that these arrests and the dismissal of two of his cabinet colleagues were made at the insistance of the center. He alleged that the SGPC election on Sunday was manipulated and described the announcement of Mr Tohra to remove the task force from the Golden Temple complex as an open invitation to the extremists. Meanwhile, several Akali leaders including some state ministers, have endorsed Mr Barnala's action of dismissing two ministers from his cabinet.

Special powers have been conferred on law enforcing officials in Punjab to ensure safety and security of the people in buses, trains, public places, religious places, and educational institutions. This was disclosed by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, in the Lok Sabha today. Listing several measures initiated by the Punjab government to tackle the problem of terrorism, he said the state government has decided to provide armed guards on all buses plying in the evening or night. Mobile patrolling has been intensified. Additional powers have been given to the state officials under the Antiterrorist Act to detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorists. The chief minister has invoked the Armed Forces Act to enforce law and order. Property of those found guilty of acts of terrorism or aiding or abetting such activities will be confiscated.

The home minister was replying to a special discussion on the subject initiated by Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata. Referring to the arrest of Mr Badal and Mr Tohra, Mr Buta Singh said these leaders believed that they can achieve their objective by blending terrorism with religious sentiments. The home minister warned that government would not allow the places of worship to be used for activities prejudicial to the unity and integrity of the country. He said for too long we have allowed the luxury of mixing religion with politics. The government is now fully geared to face the challenge of reactionary and antinational elements.

Expressing government's determination to curb the menace of terrorism, he said its roots are across the borders. Besides, some political elements within the country are also aiding and abetting the terrorists. He said the jamming of the communication system of the Punjab police provided ample evidence of the neighboring country's involvement in Punjab. The home minister accused some politicians of lending respectibility to terrorists and said these people are seriously mistaken if they think that this would enhance their prestige or popularity.

Sharing the anguish and anger of the members of the recent killings of the bus passengers in Hoshiarpur District, Mr Buta Singh said that an award of 1 lakh rupees will be given to anyone giving information about the terrorists. The home minister assured the house that the center is already giving all equipment asked for by the state government and we are prepared to give more. He said terrorism and militancy in Punjab will have to be fought with equipment and training matching the situation.

Members from all sides of the House were agitated over the recent incidents in Punjab. Taking part in the resumed discussion they said the government should act quickly and with full determination. During the special discussion several members expressed grave concern over the outcome of the SGPC election.

For the second consecutive day as soon as the House assembled, members expressed their agony over the killings and wanted to know what action the government is taking.

Strike Held Reported 'Near Total'

BK021714 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A bundh [strike] was observed in several parts of northern India in protest against Sunday's killings near Hoshiarpur. In the capital, shops and business establishments remained closed. City buses were off the roads though some autorickshaws and taxis were plying. Attendance in offices, banks, and educational institutions was thin. There were some incidents of violence in a few areas. Night curfew has been imposed as a precautionary measure in Chandni Chowk area. It will be enforced from Redfort to

Ghanta Ghar on the left side of the road. A police spokesman said that the situation will be reviewed in the morning.

Earlier this evening the police commissioner, Mr Ved Marwah, told newsmen that the incidents of violence took place mostly in east and north Delhi. There was brickbatting and at one place a group of people clashed with the security forces. The police resorted to lathi [baton] charge and tear gas in both areas and it had to fire warning shots. More than 1,500 people were taken into custody. Among them were some BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] members of the metropolitan council. Six people were injured including three police personnel. Mr Marwah said there were some cases of arson in east Delhi in which some houses and vehicles were set on fire.

The lieutenant governor, Mr H.L. Kapoor, reviewed the day's developments at a series of high-level meetings. The president of the Delhi unit of the BJP, Mr Madanlal Khurana claimed this evening that the bundh was a success. Speaking to newsmen he said the central government should take immediate and effective steps for the restoration of normalcy in Punjab.

In Haryana, Punjab, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, markets, educational institutions, and business establishments remained closed in a number of places. State transport services were curtailed. An official spokesman in Chandigarh said the bundh was near total. Barring a brick batting incident in Ludhaiana there are no reports of untoward incident from anywhere.

In Himachal Pradesh, several towns including Simla and Mandi also observed the bundh. Shops and commercial institutions were closed. In Jammu and Kashmir normal life was affected in Jammu region following the bundh call. Rural and city transport remained off the road affecting attendance in offices, banks, and educational institutions.

90 Arrested; Delhi Curfew Extended

BK030315 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, about 90 persons have been arrested in a statewide crackdown on those suspected in aiding and abetting terrorist activities. Those arrested mainly belong to the breakaway Akali Dal and the United Akali Dal. Prominent among the arrested include Mr Inderjit Singh Sekhon, general secretary, United Akali Dal; and Mr Darshan Singh Mand, district president, United Akali Dal. A police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent this morning that the information about the preventive arrests is not complete as the reports have yet to come in from certain places.

Earlier yesterday, suspected terrorists shot down a woman in a village, Nathupura, in Amritsar District. According to a police spokesman, the assailants came to the house of a shopkeeper and shot the woman when she opened the door. Shiromani Akali Dal-Longowal has appealed to the people to maintain communal harmony. In a press release in New Delhi, it said that those who killed innocent people are traitors and no mercy should be shown in dealing with them.

In Delhi, curfew imposed last night in the Chandni Chowk area has been extended for the entire day today. The deputy commissioner of police, north, told the All India Radio correspondent this morning that the step has been taken as a precautionary measure. According to a police spokesman, the overall situation in the capital is under control.

Curfew Relaxed in Delhi Area

BK030924 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Curfew in the Chandni Chowk area of Delhi was relaxed for 2 hours from 1200 noon. It was imposed last night following tension during the Delhi bundh [strike]. According to the police, no incident has been reported and the situation is under control.

'Terrorist' Prevention Act Viewed

BK030917 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The rules framed by the Union Home Ministry under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act 1985 were presented to the Lok Sabha today by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh. These rules were published in the official gazette on the 13th [of November].

The rules prescribe imprisonment extending up to 7 years for any person who directly or indirectly provides assistance to terrorists or disruptionists. The rules prohibit any person from indulging in activities, including advancing money, likely to facilitate commission of a terrorist or disruptive activity. No person shall also indulge in activities which are likely to prejudice the successful conduct of operations against any terrorist or disruptionist. Under the rules any police officer not below the rank of head constable or any other public servant authorized by the empowered authority can enter, if necessary, by using force and search any land, vehicle, aircraft, building, or premises to seize any arms, ammunition, or dangerous substances which are suspected to be there. If any person is suspected to be in possession of these items, the police official may stop and search him and seize the arms. Under the rules, empowered authority means the central government, a state government, or the administrator of a union territory. The rules delegate powers to the district magistrate or the police commissioner in metropolitan area to authorize any police officer above the rank of a constable to enter and search any place to deal with terrorist or disruptive activities.

Delhi Updates Arrests; Priest Killed

BK031246 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, about 200 persons have been arrested in a statewide crackdown on those suspected of aiding and abetting terrorists. This was disclosed by a police spokesman to our Chandigarh correspondent this evening. Those arrested mainly include members of breakaway Akali Dal and United Akali Dal.

Some unidentified persons shot dead a granthi [priest] of a gurdwara [Sikh temple] in Jabuwal village in Amritsar District this morning. According to a police spokesman, the assailants managed to escape.

Punjab Government Calls Out Army

BK031446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Dec 3 (AFP) — The Punjab government called in the Army in Punjab's Amritsar District and parts of seven other districts Wednesday to curb growing separatist violence, officials here said. The Army was to assist the civil administration, the officials said.

Four people, including a police constable, were killed in the Punjab Wednesday despite a continuing crackdown by security forces which saw the number of arrests since the weekend mount to 200, the *Press Trust of India* reported.

The call to the Army to assist the civil administration came shortly after an announcement that the areas had been declared "disturbed" for six months under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Disturbed status gives paramilitary forces power to search and arrest at wil. The Punjab government felt "these areas are in such a dangerous condition that use of Armed Forces in aid of civil power is necessary."

Sikh Militants massacred 26 people on Sunday — 24 of them in the worst single attack on Hindus in the five-year separatist campaign — and another eight were shot on Monday. The killings sparked rioting, looting, and arson by Hindus in New Delhi Tuesday as members of Parliament joined forces to call for "urgent action".Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had promised action soon, but it was sill unclear if the call to the Army was part of such action.

The entire state of Punjab was declared "disturbed" at the time of the Army's storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar in June 1984. Officially 650 died in the attack, but unofficial figures put the toll at about 1,000 as the Army flushed out militants.

UN's Cordovez Returns After Kabul Talks

BK011130 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, returned to Islamabad this afternoon after more talks in Kabul. Radio Pakistan's representative understands that Kabul regime has agreed to resume the UN-sponsored proximity talks at Geneva. The talks were deadlocked in August last because of the agreement over the timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Views Afghanistan With Yaqub Khan

BK021639 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, had two rounds of talks with the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in Islamabad today. In the first round this morning, Mr Cordovez briefed the foreign minister on the outcome of his discussions with Kabul regime. And in the second round this afternoon the UN envoy attempted to finalize mutually accepted basis for reconvening the proximity talks on Afghanistan in Geneva. Mr Cordovez leaves Islamabad for New York tomorrow.

Received by Ziaul Haq

BK030433 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative, Diego Cordovez, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and discussed with him matters relating to the Afghanistan problem. The Senate chairman, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and Foreign Miniser Sahabzada Yaqub Khan were also present on the occasion. The president later hosted a dinner in honor of Cordovez.

Ziaul Haq Receives Jordanian Minister, Message

JN301257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Today in Islamabad, His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received [Jordanian] Minister of Higher Education Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad who conveyed a verbal message from His Majesty King Husayn to his excellency the Pakistani president. During the meeting which was attended by Jordanian ambassador in Islamabad Fakhri Abu Talib, the two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation especially in the cultural field.

Iranian Islamic Guidance Minister Arrives

BK030425 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A 13-member Iranian delegation led by Minister of Islamic Guidance Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Seyyed Mohammad Khatami arrived in Karachi this afternoon on a 6-day official visit to Pakistan. Talking to Radio Pakistan correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Khatami said that the interests of all Islamic countries are common and that efforts should be made to further develop their mutual relationship. Soon after its arrival in Karachi, the Iranian delegation visited the Jinnah Mausoleum, placed floral wreaths and offered prayers there. The delegation will also visit Islamabad and Lahore.

Comments on Islamic Revolution

LD021925 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Karachi, Dec 2, IRNA — Iran is a determining power in the world's political scene and McFarlane story has exceedingly humbled the U.S., said visiting Iranian Minister of Ershad-e Eslami Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami here Tuesday. Speaking to the Iranians residing here at the Iranian house of culture, Hoj. Khatami praised the love and respect of the Pakistani people for the Islamic Revolution.

The minister said that the Islamic Revolution is not limited to a particular country of certain geographical borders, but it relies on a truth which can bring happiness to mankind. The Iranians' commitment to the principles of the Islamic Revolution has boosted the prestige of the Islamic Republic to the point that the U.S. with all its power has knelt down before it.

Hoj. Khatami heading a delegation arrived here Tuesday.

Addresses Honorary Dinner

BK030429 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Iranian Minister for Islamic Guidance Seyyed Mohammad Khatami has said the Iranian people desire to promote relations with Pakistan in all spheres of life. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Sind Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah in Karachi last night. He said both Iran and Pakistan should work for the supremacy and glory of Islam.

Syed Ghaus Ali Shah in his speech referred to Pakistan-Iran relations and said as the two countries are tied with bonds of Islamic brotherhood, their relationship will continue to grow further with the passage of time.

Arrives in Islamabad From Karachi

BK030716 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Iranian Minister of Islamic Guidance Dr Seyyed Mohammad Khatami arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 5-day official visit to Pakistan. He was received at the airport by Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Chaudhury Shujat Hussain. Talking to newsmen at the airport, the Iranian minister referred to historical, cultural, and Islamic ties between Iran and Pakistan and said the two countries should make every effort to further promote these relations.

Speaks on Relations, Muslim Unity

BK031159 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The Iranian minister for Islamic guidance, Dr Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, has said Pakistan and Iran will set up an example of unity for all the Muslim nations. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad this morning, he said relations between the two countries have their roots in Islam, culture, and history.

Earlier, on his arrival as the head of an 11-member delegation on a 6-day official visit to Pakistan, the Iranian minister for Islamic guidance was received at Islamabad Airport by the federal minister for information and broadcasting, Chaudhury Shujat Hussain.

Junejo Discusses Role of Armed Forces, Defense

BK021433 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The prime miniser, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said Pakistan cherishes peace in the region and if our will is tested, every inch of our territory will be defended with full might. He was addressing troops after witnessing military excercises and training in one of the exercise areas of the Punjab today. The prime minister said the Armed Forces of the country have always come up to the expectations of the nation whenever the country was subjected to aggression in the past. Our valiant forces gave crushing defeat to the aggressors. The entire nation of 90 million people stands by brave Armed Forces in the defense of the country. Our troops are the soldiers of Islam and it is their religious duty to defend the country which was achieved in the named of Islam.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said the Pakistan's Armed Forces have reached the level of professional excellence and stood the test of time. Since (?its) inception Pakistan had faced such situation in its vicinity that its Armed Forces had to be vigilant all the time. Their performance throughout these years spoke of the ability of defending the frontiers of their motherland. The prime minister said within the constraints of material resources the government is doing its best to equip its Armed Forces with modern weapons but, he said, what distinguished a Muslim soldier from others was his unmoving faith in Allah and his spirit of Jihad [holy war].

The prime minister flew in to the exercise area this morning. He was accompanied by the vice chief of Army staff, General Khalid Mahmud Arif. Radio Pakistan's representative says this was the prime minister's first visit to the exercises after assuming the office of the prime minister.

Armed Forces Said 'Fully Capable' for Defense

BK251142 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The National Assembly was informed during question hour this morning that the Armed Forces were fully capable to defend the country and adequate protection has been provided to air bases and other installations within the available resources. This was stated by the parliamentary secretary for defense, Colonel, retired, W. Herbert, while answering a number of supplementaries.

Answering a number of points of order and supplementaries, the minister for justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Wasim Sajjad, assured the House that the government was fully alive to the situation on the borders.

The minister for justice and parliamentary affairs answering a question said the Constitutional Committee set up by the prime minister is considering to indicate guidelines, procedure, and framework for review of cases of hardship decided during martial law.

The education minister, Mr Nasim Ahmad Malik, told the House that an integrated curriculum from class one to three is being experimented in the federal schools in Islamabad which lay emphasis on literacy and [words indistinct]. The House will not meet again tomorrow morning.

100,000 Soldiers of Islam Depart for Fronts

LD031114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Today Tehran witnessed the departure of the 100,000 strong Army of Mohammad to the war fronts. [passage omitted] Today 100,000 soldiers of Islam pledged to one another that they will not give up until they bring the enemies of Islam to their knees and that they will fulfill their convenant in Karbala. [passage omitted] Yes, the Army of Mohammad is coming and the East and the West should know that the flames of the fire which has been lit in the hearts of the Muslim youths of Iran against world arrogance will never be extinguished, and that the call of "Death to America" and "Death to Israel" will never be eliminated in Islamic Iran.

According to the report of our correspondents, 100,000 fighting mobilization forces from all over the country who had joined the great Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and salutations be upon him, gathered this morning in united ranks in Azadi Square [in Tehran] amidst the tumultuous calls of "War, war until victory" by various strata of the people. At 0900 this morning they left for the fronts. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i Addresses Ceremonies

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1030 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Central News Unit correspondents report that, in continuation of the ceremonies marking the departure of the huge 100,000-strong Army of Mohammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, and as some 100,000 faithful and determined fighters were making the Azadi stadium reverberate with their slogans of "War, war until victory!" and "Death to America!", President and Chairman of the Supreme Defense Council Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i made a speech in which he stressed the definite victory for the combatants of Islam. He declared: The liberation of Jerusalem is on top of the list of the objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and those of the combatants of Islam.

The president described the events and incidents relating to the Islamic Revolution and regarded the victory of the revolution and the protection and safeguarding of it, despite all the difficulties, as one of the unique events in history. He said: As testified by all our friends and enemies, the balance in the war today has shifted in favour of Islam and Muslims. This gathering and the movement of the huge Army of Muhammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, will undoubtedly remain in the history of the world as a unique and unprecedented event.

The president continued: After 7 years since the outbreak of the war and despite all the difficulties and the support and equipment given to our enemies by the global arrogance, our people and our youths today are not tired of the war. Nor are they disappointed. Today the huge assembly of the Army of Mohammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, indicates the fact that our combatants, with greater effort, hope, enthusiasm, and with greater readiness than even before are leaving for the fronts to deliver the final blows against the aggressive enemy.

Mr Khamene'i described the reason behind the fear of global arrogance and of its hirelings of the Islamic Revolution. He said: today our enemies are afraid of the outcome of the war. Today only those who are terrified of the roaring movement of the Muslim nations in Iran and in other parts of the region support the Saddam regime in the region. The region's reactionary Arab states are just as afraid of the Islamic republican regime and of the victory of the combatants of Islam, as is the Israeli regime. The reason for their fear and apprehension is that as far as the Muslim Iranian nation and the combatants of Islam are concerned, the issues concerning the Iraqi, Jordanian, and Palestinian nations are of equal importance. The liberation of Jerusalem is on top of the list of objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is something of which the whole world is aware.

Referring to the objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: If we are fighting alone the 1,300-km common border with Iraq today it is for our defense, to eliminate aggression, and to safeguard Islam and the rule of the Koran. Everyone knows that our victory will lead to Islam's victory throughout the region. That day will also be the day of mourning for the dependent and reactionary regimes like that of Jordan and the day of mourning for the rulers of occupied Palestine.

The president then referred to the defeat of extensive propaganda by news imperialists against the Islamic Revolution. He said: Despite the propaganda of the enemies of Islam, nations today are looking forward to our nation's victory. The world is looking forward to seeing the outcome of the movement of the Army of Mohammad, may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion, toward the fronts and of the other forces stationed along the fronts.

The president added: Our attacks are in no way intended to send human waves against modern weapons. In order to win a war one needs brave and trained men acquainted with modern weapons. Such men are now available to the Islamic Republic. The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council stressed: All our forces, be they from the Army, the corps, the mobilization force, or others, today are ready with accurate scientific calculation, proper organization, and appropriate training to deliver the final blows against the defeated enemy. Our enemies have acknowledged the fact that there is only one outcome in this war, namely the victory of Islam.

Majlis Speaker Praises Fighters

LD031247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Beginning these ceremonies [marking departure of 100,000 fighters to the fronts] the minister of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and officials in charge of the Mobilization of the Oppressed welcomed the fighters of Islam. Then Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council, in a speech described the great and glorious gathering of the Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and salutations be upon him and his scion, as unique in the past history of Iran and the world in view of the quality of those taking part in that army and said:

Those who have taken part in this gathering, in complete preparedness, faith, enthusiasm and for the sake of God's satisfaction, have registered in this great convoy. They have come voluntarily and willingly to this place and will leave here for another place they have chosen.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council then referred to the participation of farmers, tribesmen, members of the clergy, students, workers, pupils, members of professional guilds, technical and industrial classes, government employees, and national managers and responsible officials in the Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and salutations be upon him and his scion, and said: A gathering with these individualities is unique.

While expressing his thanks to the officials in charge of the Revolution Guards Corp and mobilization units and all those who have had a share in the mobilization of this great human mass, he said: During the course of long wars, history has shown that the most steadfast side has been the winner and that victory will belong to those who have demonstrated greater steadfastness in the face of difficulties. We have demonstrated that not only has our resistance not been lowered as a result of the war and its resulting difficulties or the problems which we have faced as the result of this long war against the numerous enemies of Islam and the revolution. On the contrary, during the 7 years of the imposed war the ever-increasing pace of steadfastness, resilience, and the smashing of the rocks on the shores with these powerful waves of the determination of the self-sacrificing human beings and the destruction of thick ranks of the enemies through their powerful will-power have created an epic saga in history.

This steadfastness has forced the greatest powers in the world, the most satanic enemies of mankind, and the powers who believed themselves invincible to feel humble and dejected, forcing them to stretch a begging hand towards you beloved ones. They are now asking you to pay attention to and establish relations with them. Their hope is that you and your officials will hold a dialogue with them. There are very few cases of such a victory in the history of nations.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: This unprecedented and historic scene is a victory of its own. A nation, which after 7 years of fighting mobilizes its best youths in a few weeks along the path of God and for the sake of holy defense, and which possesses so many trained, self-sacrificing youths such as the 100,000 of them who, after only a short period, are ready for martyrdom and willingly go to the battlefronts, has achieved a victory unprecedented in the history of the world.

Referring to political victories achieved by the Islamic Republic of Iran as the result of the military victories of the forces of Islam, the Majlis speaker said: This great pride achieved by the heroic Iranian nation which has caused the superpowers to kneel in front of a nation engaged in a war and ask that nation to pay attention to them is the result of the successes achieved by the fighters of Islam. As your brothers create proud scenes in Al-Faw, Mehran, and in various fronts of the imposed war, America, France, Russia, and other satanic powers stop speaking to you in a bullying manner as in the past from their black and red palaces. When they see your victories in the battlefields they stretch out their hands to you and beg to attract the attention of you self-sacrificing forces of history, and submit to so much disgrace.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: The disgrace you now witness inside the Black House and the earthquake which has shaken the Western leaders in America and England as a whole as well as agents of world arrogance, along with the earthquake which has shaken the reactionary elements in the Arab world and the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, are not due to the political wisdom of your officials. They are mainly the result of the successes of you fighters in smashing the enemies and destroying the fortifications of the Iraqi Ba'thists. It is due to the continuation of your jihad and due to your tirelessness.

Continuing his speech, the Majlis speaker added: Our path and the path of God's saints and prophets has always revolved round one point, namely steadfastness on the basis of religious duty and performing God's commands in the battlefields.

Referring to the role of thousands of clergymen in the Army of Mohammad, God's benedictions and salutations be upon him and his scion, he said: These clergymen should repeat this monotheistic call in the fronts. The brilliant military victories as well as political victories we have achieved on the international scene should not cause us to slip in our determination.

IRGC Official on 'Massive Presence'

NC030652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Mr Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC], took part in last night's "Direct Line" program on the vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran's channel one newscast. In the course of his presentation on the implications of the massive presence at the front of the Army of Mohammad — may peace be upon him — he stated: The mammoth and unbroken wave of departures for the battlefield, which has come over the past 6 years and involved those dear to God, reflects a major shift in the feelings of our great nation. The dispatch of the warriors of Mohammad — may peace be upon him and his scion — is good news for the oppressed and a warning to all oppressors.

Mr Mohsen Reza'i added: Those who have retained their ties to Saddam will have no way of turning back when we emerge victorious. Europe, the United States, and the Persian Gulf countries should know that the fighters of Islam are most determined to topple Saddam and their resolve cannot be questioned. Therefore, everyone must clarify his position now. Our resolve to see him [Saddam] go, and to continue the war in defense of Islam and our country, is fixed and no power can take us from our chosen path.

The Guards Corps commander continued his remarks by noting: The departure of the warriors of Mohammad — may peace be upon him and his scion — brings tidings of victory, a victory for the young ones under the ruins of Bakhtaran and Andimeshk. The Islamic fighters are alive and will avenge them.

Mr Mohsen Reza'i concluded by declaring: It is with high morale and motivation that Mohammad's warriors are riding the wave of Islam's victories in Al-Faw, Mehran, and Kirkuk, and in triumph over the Black House.

Khomeyni Said Behind Arms Traffic With Israel

HK030330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0313 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, Dec 3 (AFP) — A relative by marriage of Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni went to Israel in 1980, a spokesman for the rebel people's Mojahedin organisation said on French television Tuesday. The spokesman, Alavi Avshine [name as published], said a passport was "proof that Khomeyni is behind all this arms traffic between Iran and Israel. It is he who supervises all the purchases of foreign arms which are essential for the pursuit of the war against Iraq".

The spokesman produced a photocopy of a passport in the name of Sadegh Tabatabai [name as published], who is brother-in-law to Ayatollah Khomeyni's son. The passport bore an Israeli visa delivered at Ben Gurion Airport, Tel Aviv in 1980.

Farhadi Briefs Khamene'i on Pakistan Visit

LD030959 Tehran IRNA in English 0908 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, IRNA — The minister of culture and higher education, Mohammad Farhadi, here Monday met with President 'Ali Khamene'i and reported to him the outcomes of the third session of Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Islamic Conference Organisation, recently held in Pakistan.

During his visit to Pakistan Farhadi conveyed a message of President Khamene'i to his Pakistani counterpart President Ziaul Haq and visited scientific, cultural, and atomic centers. Farhadi also met with Pakistani minister of science and discussed with him various educational issues such as the exchange of students and professors and granting scholarship to qualified students. Farhadi, in a meeting with Iranian students in the cultural house of Iran, was informed of their problems.

Meanwhile, the Iranian minister of posts, telegraph, and telephone here Monday met with President 'Ali Khamene'i and presented a report to him on the role of communication in Iran's economy and the need to expand the communication network. The president, emphasizing expansion of postal and telecommunication network, recommended guidelines.

Islamic Guidance Minister Leaves for Pakistan

LD021148 Tehran IRNA in English 1143 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, IRNA — Minister of Ershad-e Eslami (Islamic Guidance) Mohammad Khatami left here for Pakistan Tuesday heading a delegation. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami will carry messages of President 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi for their Pakistani counterparts.

The trip is aimed at strengthening cultural relations between the two countries, said the minister before departure, adding that the delegation will also visit the Islamic Republic cultural houses in Pakistan. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami hoped that effective steps would be taken for the exchange of students and professors between the two countries.

Trade Delegation To View Non-Oil Goods Exporting

LD031051 Tehran IRNA in English 1636 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, IRNA — An Iranian commercial delegation headed by Deputy Commerce Minister for Foreign Trade Mr Faraji left here Sunday for Japan, Australia, and New Zealand for talks on boosting the export of non-oil goods to these countries. The delegation is to hold talks with commercial officials of the three countries on ways to expand commercial relations during its 18-day tour.

Representatives from the Ministry of Mines and Metals, carpet company, central organization [words indistinct] as well as associations of exporters of some non-oil goods are accompanying the delegation.

Tehran Reports 192 Battalions Leave for War

LD021137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] On the last day of the Mobilization Week and simultaneous with the great dispatch of the 100,000-strong Mohammad Corps, may God's salutations and benedictions be upon him and his scion, today 192 battalions left the provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Mazandaran, Zanjan, Kerman, Gilan, and Semnan for the battlefront. Yesterday, too, 22 fresh specialized combat battalions left the provinces of Lorestan and Bakhtaran for the battlefront.

Progress of Mobilization Forces Reviewed

NC021036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Commentary by Central News Unit Research Group]

[Text] Today, the 7th in Mobilization Week, has been named Military Training Day. Methods of military training in the Organization for the Mobilization of the Oppressed have followed a rapid and progressive course. This organization was set up on 26 November 1979, following the imam of the nation's historic call for the establishment of a 20-million strong army. Ever since then, our dedicated youth have participated in a program of preparation for combat readiness. Originally there were a few hundred bases for this purpose situated all over the country. At present the Organization for the Mobilization of the Oppressed has approximately 15,000 bases where our heroic nation receives various kinds of combat training. Four years after its inception and after the organization's unprecedented expansion had been widely hailed by the ubiquitous Iranian nation, some restructuring became necessary. It was for this reason that the military commanders streamlined and improved this liberation organization under the Labbyk Ya Khomeyni [we respond to you O Khomeyni] scheme. This reorganization played an important part in foiling the military conspiracies of world oppression against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The 20-million strong army was divided into categories of specialization, enabling it to undertake operations in any part of the Islamic Republic at very short notice.

The unsurpassed willingness of the people to participate on the battlefronts, as well as the present situation concerning the imposed war, dictated that the Islamic Republic's officials should, to a considerable extent, upgrade the capability of the Organization of the Mobilization of the Oppressed as regards the level of military training and the structuring of the people's forces. As a result, the organization has been able to dispatch at least 1,000 trained combatant battalions to the battlefronts in the past few months. In addition, the organization arranged for the formation of the 100,000-strong Corps of Mohammad, which has been departing for the fronts since the 1st day of Mobilization Week. This massive force, capable of manning the entire length of the fronts, has the capability to carry out operations at every part of the Northern and Western fronts.

In connection with the quality of the mobilization forces' training, it should be pointed out that these forces have been fully familiarized with tactical amphibious operations, as well as amphibious infiltration operations. This kind of intensive training was instrumental in the effective blows they struck at the Iraqi Armed Forces in the Badr and Kheybar operations. On these occasions, the combatants succeeded in crossing marshy and watery terrain to approach the enemy, resulting in the destruction of a large number of enemy troops and munitions. The climax came with the Val-Fajr operations in which our forces crossed the 700-meter width of Arvand Rud and liberated the strategic city of Al-Faw in a blitzkrieg. The planning and concentration of this operation were such that the enemy did not gauge its extent until a few hours after the commencement of the attack.

As far as the combatants' maritime capability is concerned, we may mention the destruction of the information and espionage installations at the Al-'Ummayah platform. This pier is situated at the farthest point of the southeastern mouth of the Arvand Rud, to the east of Khawr 'Abdallah, and was used by the Iraqi regime for its oil exports before the outbreak of the imposed war. After the imposed war began, the Al-'Umayyah jetty became a surveillance and intelligence center as well as a shelter for helicopters and Iraqi frigates.

After the Val-Fajr-8 operations our combatants embarked on some innovative moves on the fronts which highlighted their ability to carry out infiltration operations. This was especially true of the mobilization forces. This innovation, which formed part of the series of Fath operations, played an effective role in determining the trend of the imposed war. This is because our troops proved to the enemy that they are capable of undertaking operations 150 km into Iraqi territory.

As a result of the importance this organization attaches to the ideological beliefs of the combatant forces, the most devout individuals have joined this Islamic liberation movement. Their sincerity is so intense that we can take the mobilized person as an excellent model for Islamic Iranian society.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Energy Complexes Destroyed

LD021859 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 2, IRNA — An Iraqi power plant and a high-voltage post were destroyed in joint operations involving guerrillas of the Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps (IRGC) and Iraqi Kurdish Peshmergas in Al Mawsil Province last week. According to the IRGC central hq. Al Mawsil and Dahuk Provinces now have power outages as a result of the operations.

Meanwhile, IRGC Muslim combatants and Kurdish Peshmergas destroyed a fuel storage reservoir and several fuel tankers of the Iraqi Army in Irbil Province last week. All combatants returned safely to bases.

Communique No 2,673

LD021606 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, IRNA — Iraqi forces suffered substantial casualties and losses in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants throughout the fronts Monday, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Communique Number 2,673 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that Iranian forces reconnoitered and heavily shelled Iraqi positions on supply routes in the southern fronts Monday inflicting considerable casualties and damage on enemy troops. Enemy infantry troops were also prevented from setting up bunkers.

In the western fronts, the communique said, Iraqi forces sustained heavy casualties and parts of enemy positions were set afire by Iranian artillery fire Monday. Several heavy enemy vehicles were also destroyed.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts Monday destroying two enemy vehicles with their passengers, according to the communique.

A number of Iraqi tanks were destroyed and enemy tank fire silenced in Jofeyr and Basra, southern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire Monday.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iraqi positions in Piranshahr, Sardasht, and Marivan operational theaters, northwestern fronts, came under heavy Iranian artillery fire on Monday. Convoys of Iranian patrols after carrying out intelligence-gathering missions returned safely to bases.